The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 14 by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumors of a Plot to Assassinate the Emperor of France.

The Conspiracy Discovered and Frustrated by the Police.

General Amnesty for Newspaper Offences in Russia.

Adjustment of the Difficulty Between Italy and Turkey.

Issue of a Revolutionary Address at Madrid.

FRANCE.

Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate the Emperor.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 14—Noon.

There is a vague rumor afloat, but which is not confirmed, that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON has been discovered and frustrated by the officials.

RUSSIA.

A General Amnesty for Press Offences.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspaper press of the Empire.

SPAIN.

A Revolutionary Address Issued.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 14.

A revolutionary junta, having its headquarters here, has just issued a strong and stirring address to the people.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulty Between the Two Countries.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The difficulty between Italy and Turkey relating to the Italian steamer which was fired upon by the forces of the Porte, has been amicably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Turkish Government has not finally been fixed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss to be Prohibited from Joining the Papal Army.

BERNE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Swiss Government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Markets.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 14—Noon.

The following are the opening quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅞
Illinois Central Shares	81½
Erie Railway Shares	44½

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 14—Evening.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

Illinois Central Shares	81¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¼
United States Five-twenties	72⅞

Consols for money close at 90.

American Securities at Paris and Frankfort.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 14—Noon.

Dispatches received from Paris and Frankfort-on-the-Main give the closing quotations of United States Bonds this evening, at those cities, at 72⅞ and 76½, respectively.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 14—Noon.

The Cotton market opened quiet and steady. Sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14⅞d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 14—Evening.

The Cotton market closed very dull, and the day's sales did not even reach the noon estimate. The total sales reached about 6,000 bales. Notwithstanding the dullness, prices of Middling Uplands remained firm at 14⅞d.

Other Markets.

Lard is quoted at 54s.@55s. ₱ cwt. for American and St. Petersburgh.

Petroleum closed at 1s. 7d. ₱ gallon of eight pounds for Pennsylvania and Canada refined.

Ashes—Pots are salable at 35s. for American.

MARINE NEWS.

Wreck of the Thomas Humphrey.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 14—Evening.

The *Thomas Humphrey*, which cleared from this port for New-York, was lost at sea near Holyhead, Wales, a few days since. All on board except the Captain and one man were drowned.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Jan. 14—Noon.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Portland, Me., Dec. 29, arrived to-day, *en route* for Liverpool.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wrecked Seamen Held by Indians—The Governorship of Washington Territory—Idaho Legislature—Indian Hostilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 13.

A telegram from Victoria, V. I.; dated January 11, says that H. B. M. ship *Sparrow Hawk* was dispatched yesterday to the northeast coast of the Island, to demand the release of the Captain and sailors of the wrecked ship *Meteor*, held prisoners by the Indians.

A telegram from Olympia, W. T., Jan. 12, says that the newly-appointed and duly-commissioned Governor of Washington Territory, GEORGE E. COLE, arrived here on the 8th inst. Gov. PICKERING, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and his authority to Gov. COLE. The Legislature appointed a joint committee to welcome him and inform the new Governor that both Houses were prepared to receive any communication he had to offer.

By way of Unionville, Nevada, we have late dates from Idaho Territory. The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the support of the Catholic schools in that Territory.

Gen. CROOK, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of the Boise, had a fight with Indians on the Owyhee River, killing thirty Indians and capturing the same number of horses. A Big Foot Chief escaped, but the Little Foot Chief with the gray horse, the feature in man, of the fights in the Humboldt country, was captured. Gen. CROOK is still out, and has sent for reinforcements and supplies, and has given orders to all the posts under his command to take active steps to suppress Indian hostilities.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fatal Accident—Liquor Seizures—Proposed Railroad Facilities for the New Steamship Line.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

At Waltham, on Saturday night, Mrs. FORBES, wife of Dr. C. FORBES, fell as she was going down the cellar-stairs, breaking a kerosene-lamp which she was carrying in her hand, which set her dress on fire, and she was so badly burned as to cause her death.

There were several liquor seizures by the State Constabulary in Salem on Saturday.

A Committee appointed at a meeting of the property-holders and business men of Boston have prepared a statement, in which they say that the several railroads concentrating upon Boston from the West have combined upon a general agreement to deliver freight, at tide-water at the City of Boston, at the same price from Chicago and other collecting points as it is now or may hereafter be delivered in therefrom to New-York, provided the steamships can be immediately started from our waters.

The National Steamship Company, joining in this combination, have arranged with the authorities in Great Britain and upon the Continent for similar railroad concentration of freight movements to and from the ports to which its steamers may run.

The departure of the steamers will be every week to Antwerp, and every ten days to Southampton and Havre.

Fire in a Car Manufactory—Destruction of New Cars.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Jan. 14.

A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. The flames were first discovered about 4 o'clock, in the paint-shop of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, which was entirely destroyed. The building contained fourteen new and valuable railroad cars, which were entirely destroyed. The building on the opposite side of the street, occupied as a harness manufactory, &c., was also destroyed. The loss of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company is estimated at about $20,000. Among the property destroyed are two new passenger cars valued at $4,500 each; eight freight cars, valued at $1,000 each; over $6,000 worth of paints and varnishes were also destroyed, together with lumber and material to the value of $1,000. They are insured for $15,500. The harness manufactory of Mr. W. H. WILKINSON, opposite, was entirely destroyed, although nearly all the stock was saved. The loss will reach $10,000, which was insured for $5,000.

Liberal Subscriptions for the Cretans—Distillery Seized.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The subscriptions in aid of the Cretans meets with a liberal response, GARRETT SMITH has just sent in a donation of $400.

An illicit distillery was seized in Roxbury to-day by the Government officers.

THE PLAINS.

The Massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny—Names of Some of the United States Soldiers Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The following are the names of the Second Cavalry killed in the recent massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny: Second-Lieut. HORATIO S. BINGHAM, killed on the 6th of December; Sergeant James Baker, Corporal James Kelly, Bugler Adolph Metzger, Saddler John McCarty, and Privates Thomas Anderson, Thomas Brogdin, Wm. S. Bugbee, Wm. L. Cornog, Charles Cuddy, Patrick Clansey, Harvey C. Denning, Hugh B. Doran, Robert Daniels, Anderson M. Fitzgerald, Nathaniel Foreman, John Gitter, Daniel Green, Charles Gamfel, Ferdinand Homer, Park Jones, James P. Maguire, John McCarty, George W. Nugent, Franklin Payne, James Ryan, Oliver Williams—all killed Dec. 21. The names of the killed in the infantry have not yet been received.

HAWAII.

Late News from the Sandwich Islands—An Old Trader Dead—Massacre at Pitt's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 14.

The bark *Cambridge* arrived from Honolulu yesterday with advices to Dec. 22.

Capt. B. F. SNOW, connected for over forty years with the Sandwich Islands trade, was buried Dec. 20.

The influenza, which was for so long a period epidemic on the Island, has disappeared.

The ship *Tolani*, with a full cargo of oil and bone, was to sail Dec. 26 for New-Bedford.

Three Hawaiians had been brutally murdered at Pitt's Island. No violence was perpetrated on the Missionaries, but they were advised to leave by the brother of the King of the Island.

OREGON.

A Shaky Story about an Earthquake—The Air Filled With Ashes and Sulphur—Lakes Lowered and Creeks Dried Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 14.

A Jacksonville, Oregon, telegram says that a terrific earthquake was felt at Fort Klamath on the 8th inst. The sky was darkened with ashes, and the air filled with sulphurous vapors, which came from the direction of Klamath Marsh. Klamath lake had fallen about six feet, and Crooked Creek was completely dried up.

The account purports to have been written by order of the commander of Fort Klamath.

RHODE ISLAND.

Meeting of the Assembly—Claims for War Expenses.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Jan. 14.

The Rhode Island General Assembly commenced its January session in this city this morning.

Gov. BURNSIDE announced to the Senate that he had collected nearly all the State's military claims against the General Government, less than $20,000 being still in abeyance. These claims were last Winter set forth in a special message as disallowed or suspended, and were the theme of great political agitation in the Legislature and throughout the State. Of $228,258 thus held up or disallowed, Gov. BURNSIDE has already collected over $208,000, and will doubtless collect more.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Large Emigration of Freedmen.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 13.

The freedmen are leaving this vicinity in such numbers as to excite alarm for the future cultivation of the lands. They are chiefly bound for Florida, whether they are transported at Government expense of about $5 per head, and a promise of rations until the working season. The main reason for leaving is the hope they indulge of better employment in the new region to which they are destined.

CONNECTICUT.

Slight Fire in a Hartford Hotel.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 14.

A slight fire occurred this afternoon at the United States Hotel, caused by the explosion of a quantity of naptha, used in the production of a patent gas. A plumber in repairing the pipes took his charcoal-stove into the vicinity of the naptha, which caught fire and exploded, creating quite a panic. The fire was speedily extinguished. The loss very slight.

FORTRESS MONROE.

New Mail Arrangements with New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Postmaster-General has authorized the carrying of the mails between Norfolk, Philadelphia and New-York by the Annamessic route. This shortens mail communication between these cities nearly, if not quite, one day.

Indian Troubles.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The mail party was attacked forty miles west of here last night by Indians, who captured seven mules and one wagon. A stealing party of Indians are reported prowling about this post.

DECISION ON TEST OATHS.

The Supreme Court Declares Them Unconstitutional.

The Official Decision by Justice Field.

Dissenting Opinion by Justice Miller.

Chief-Justice Chase One of the Dissenters.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The United States Supreme Court, when their opinion in the Indiana military Commission cases was announced, prohibited reports from being made for publication, but the rule has been relaxed on condition that the publishers state that the reports are from reporters' notes and not from the official manuscript of the Judges. The following report is from the short-hand notes of Mr. D. F. MURPHY, one of the conductors of the *Reporter*, and for many years a well-known reporter in the United States Senate.

The Official Opinion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, }
Monday, Jan. 14, 1867. }

Mr. Justice FIELD having delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of CUMMINGS *vs.* The State of Missouri, proceeded to say: I am also instructed by the Court to deliver its opinion in the matter of the petition of A. H. GARLAND. On the 2d of July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing an oath to be taken by every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, except the President of the United States, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before being entitled to its salary or other emoluments. On the 24th of January, 1865, Congress passed a supplementary act, extending its provisions so as to embrace attorneys and counselors of the courts of the United States, which provides that after its passage no person shall be admitted as an attorney or counselor to the bar of the Supreme Court, and after the 4th of March, 1865, to the bar of any Circuit or District Court of the United States or of the Court of Claims, or be allowed to appear and be heard by virtue of any previous admission or any special power of attorney, unless he shall have first taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the act of July 2, 1862. The act also provides that the oath shall be preserved among the files of the Court, and if any person take it falsely he shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be subject to the pains and penalties of that offence. At the December Term of 1860 the petitioner was admitted as an attorney and counselor of this Court, and took and subscribed the oath then required by the second rule as it then existed. It was only requisite to the admission of attorneys and counselors of this court that they should have been such officers for the three previous years in the highest courts of the States to which they respectively belonged; and that their private and professional character should appear to be fair. In March, 1865, this rule was changed by the addition of a clause requiring the administration of the oath in conformity with the act of Congress. In May, 1861, the State of Arkansas, of which the petitioner was a citizen, passed an ordinance of secession, which purported to withdraw the State from the Union, and afterward, in the same year, by another ordinance attached herself to the so called Confederate States, and by act of the Congress of that Confederacy she was received as one of its members. The petitioner followed the State and was one of her representatives, first in the lower House and afterward in the Senate of the Congress of that Confederacy, and was a member of the Senate at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces to the armies of the United States. In July, 1865, he received from the President of the United States a full pardon for all offences committed by him by participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion. He now produces this pardon and asks permission to continue to practice as an attorney and counselor of the Court, without taking the oath required by Act of January 24, 1865, and the rule of this Court which he is unable to take by reason of the offices he held under the Confederate Government. He rests his application principally upon two grounds: First, that the act of Jan. 24, 1865, so far as it affects his *status* in the Court, is unconstitutional and void; second, that if the act be constitutional, he is released from compliance with its provisions by the pardon of the President. The oath prescribed by the act is as follows: First, that the deponent has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since he has been a citizen thereof; second, that he has not voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; third, that he has never sought, accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatsoever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; fourth, that he has not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, Power or Constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; fifth, that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

This last clause is promissory only and requires no consideration. The questions presented for our determination arise from the other clauses. These all relate to past acts. Some of these acts constituted, when they were committed, offences against the criminal laws of the country, and some of them may or may not have been offences, according to circumstances under which they were committed and the motives of the parties. The first clause covers one form of the crime of treason, and the affiant must declare that he has not been guilty of this crime, not only during the war of rebellion, but during any period of his life since he has been a citizen. The second clause goes beyond the limits of treason and embraces not only the giving of aid and encouragement of a treasonable nature to a public enemy, but also the giving of assistance of any kind to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance or exercise, not only of offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and the preservation of order. The fourth clause not only includes those who gave a cordial and active support to the hostile Government, but also those who yielded a reluctant obedience to the existing order established without their coöperation. The statute is directed against parties who have offended in any of the particulars embraced by these clauses, and its object is to exclude them from the profession of the law, or at least from its practice in the Courts of the United States. As the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties, the act as against them operates as a legislative decree of perpetual exclusion. An exclusion from any of the professions or any of the ordinary avocations of life for past conduct can be regarded in no other light than as a punishment for such conduct. The exaction of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom the act is intended to operate, and instead of lessening, increases its objectionable character. All enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties, and are subject to the constitutional inhibition against the passage of bills of attainder, under which general designation they are included. In the exclusion which the statute adjudges, it imposes a punishment for some of the acts specified which were not punishable, or may not have been punishable at the time they were committed; and for all the acts it adds a new punishment to that then prescribed, and it is thus brought within the further inhibition of the Constitution against the passage of an *ex post facto* law. In the case of CUMMINGS *vs.* the State of Missouri, just decided, we had occasion to consider at length the meaning of a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law in the clause of the Constitution forbidding their passage by the States, and it is unnecessary to repeat here what we then said. A like prohibition is contained in the Constitution against enactments of this kind by Congress, and the argument presented in that case against certain clauses of the Constitution of Missouri is equally applicable to the act of Congress under consideration in this case. The profession of an attorney and counselor is not like an office created by an act of Congress, which depends for its continuance, its powers, and its emoluments, on the will of its creator, and the possession of which may be burdened with any conditions not prohibited by the Constitution. Attorneys and counselors are not officers of the United States. They are not elected or appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for the election or appointment of such officers. They are officers of the Court, admitted as such by its order upon evidence of their possessing sufficient legal learning and fair private character. Since the statute of HENY IV., it has been the practice in England, and it has always been the practice in this country, to obtain this evidence by an examination of the parties. In this Court the fact of the admission of such officers in the highest Court of the States to which they respectively belong for three years preceding their application, is regarded as sufficient evidence of the possession of the requisite legal learning, and the statement of counsel moving their admission is sufficient evidence that their private and professional character is fair. The order of admission is the judgment of the Court that the parties possess the requisite qualifications as attorneys and counselors, and are entitled to appear as such and conduct causes thereon. From its entry, the parties become officers of the Court, and are responsible to it for professional misconduct. They hold their office during good behavior, and can only be deprived of it for misconduct, ascertained and declared by the judgment of the Court after opportunity to be heard has been afforded. Their admission and their exclusion are not the exercise of a mere ministerial power. The Court is not in this respect the register of the edicts of any other body. It is the exercise of judicial power, and has been so held in numerous cases. It was so held by the Court of Appeals of New-York in the matter of the application of COOPER for admission. Attorneys and counselors, said that Court, are not only officers of the Court, but officers whose duties relate almost exclusively to proceedings of a judicial nature, and hence their appointment may with propriety be intrusted to the Courts. And the latter, in performing this duty, may very justly be considered as engaged in the exercise of their appropriate judicial functions. In *ex parte* Secomb, a *mandamus* to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota, to vacate an order removing an attorney and counselor, was denied by this Court on the ground that the removal was a judicial act. We are not aware of any case, said the Court, where a *mandamus* was issued to an inferior tribunal, commanding it to reverse or annul its decision where the decision was in its nature a judicial act and within the scope of its jurisdiction and discretion. And in the same case the Court observed that it has been well settled by the rules and practice of common law courts, that it rests exclusively with the Court to determine who is qualified to become one of its officers as an attorney and counselor, and for what causes he ought to be removed. The attorney and counselor, being by the solemn judicial act of the Court clothed with his office, does not hold it as a matter of grace and favor; the right which it confers upon him to appear for suitors and to argue causes, is something more than a mere indulgence, revocable at the pleasure of the Court or at the command of the Legislature; it is a right of which he can only be deprived by the judgment of the Court for immoral or professional delinquency. The Legislature may undoubtedly prescribe qualifications for the office, with which he must conform; as it may, where it has exclusive jurisdiction, prescribe qualifications for the pursuit of any of the ordinary avocations of life. But to constitute a qualification, the condition or thing prescribed must be attainable, in theory at least, by every one. That which, from the nature of things or the past condition or conduct of the party, cannot be attained by every citizen, does not fall within the definition of the term. To all those by whom it is unattainable, it is a disqualification which operates as a perpetual bar to the office. The question in this case is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment against the prohibition of the Constitution. That this result cannot be effected indirectly by a State under the form of creating qualifications, we have held in the case of CUMMINGS *vs.* The State of Missouri, and the reasoning upon which that conclusion was reached applies equally to similar action on the part of Congress. These views are further strengthened by a consideration of the effect of the pardon produced by the petitioner and the nature of the pardoning power of the President. The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment. The power thus conferred is unlimited. With the exception stated, it extends to every offence known to the law and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. This power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of his pardon, nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restriction.

Such being the case, the inquiry arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon. On this point all the authorities concur. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offence and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he never committed the offence. If granted before conviction, it prevents any of the penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching. If granted after conviction, it removes the penalties and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights. It makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity. There is only this limitation to its operation—it does not restore offices forfeited or property or interests vested in others in consequence of the conviction and judgment. The pardon produced by the petitioner is a full pardon for all offences by him committed arising from participation, direct or implied, in the rebellion, and is subject to certain conditions which have been complied with. The effect of this pardon is to relieve the petitioner from all penalties and disabilities attached to the offence committed by his participation in the rebellion, so far as that offence is concerned. He is thus placed beyond the reach of punishment of any kind. But to exclude him by reason of that offence from continuing in the enjoyment of a previously acquired right is to enforce a punishment for that offence, notwithstanding the pardon. If such exclusion can be effected by the exaction of an expurgatory oath, covering the offence, the pardon may be avoided, and that accomplished indirectly which cannot be reached by direct legislation. It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of Executive clemency. From the petitioner, therefore, the oath required by the act of Jan. 24, 1865, cannot be exacted, even were that act not subject to any other objection than the one just stated. It follows, from the views expressed, that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted.

The case of R. H. MARR is similar in its main features to that of the petitioner, and his petition must be granted, and the amendment to the second rule of the Court, which requires the oath prescribed by the Act of Jan. 24, 1865, to be taken by attorneys and counselors, having been unadvisedly adopted, must be rescinded, and it is so ordered.

Dissenting Opinion.

Mr. Justice MILLER—I dissent from both the opinions the Court just announced. It may be hoped that the exceptional circumstances which give present importance to these cases will soon pass away, and that those who make the laws, both State and National, will find in the conduct of the persons affected by the legislation just declared to be void, sufficient reason to repeal or essentially modify it. For the speedy return of that better spirit which shall leave no cause for such laws, all good men look with anxiety, and with a hope, I trust, not altogether unfounded. But the question involved, relating as it does to the right of the Legislatures of the nation and the State to exclude from offices and places of high public trust, the administration of whose functions are essential to the very existence of the Government, those of its own citizens who engaged in the recent effort to destroy that Government by force, can never cease to be one of profound interest. It is at all times the exercise of an extremely delicate power for this Court to declare that the Congress of the nation or the legislative body of a State has assumed an authority not belonging to it, and by violating the Constitution has rendered void its attempt at legislation. In the case of an act of Congress, which expresses the sense of the members of a coördinate department of the Government, as much bound by their oath of office as we are to respect that Constitution, and whose duty it is, as much as it is ours, to be careful that no statute be passed in violation of it, the incompatibility of the act with the Constitution should be so clear as to leave no reason for doubt before we pronounce it to be invalid. Unable to see this incompatibility, either in the act of Congress or in the provision of the Constitution of Missouri upon which the Court has just passed, but entertaining a strong conviction that both were within the competency of the bodies which enacted them, It seems to me an occasion which demands that my dissent from the judgment of the Court, and the reasons for that dissent, should be placed on its records. In the comments which I have to make on these cases, I shall speak of principles equally applicable to both, although I shall refer more directly to that which involves the oath required of attorneys by the act of Congress, reserving till the close some remarks more especially applicable to the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

The Constitution of the United States makes ample provision for the establishment of Courts of justice to administer its laws and to protect and enforce the rights of its citizens. Article three, section one of that instrument says that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such other inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. Section eight, article one, closes its enumeration of the powers conferred on Congress by the broad declaration that it shall have authority to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department thereof. Under these provisions Congress has ordained and established Circuit Courts, District Courts and Territorial Courts, and has by various statutes fixed the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has limited and defined the jurisdiction of all these, and determined the salaries of the Judges who hold them. It has provided for their necessary officers, as marshals, clerks, prosecuting attorneys, bailiffs, commissioners, jurors. And by the act of 1789, commonly called the Judiciary Act, passed by the first Congress assembled under the Constitution, it is, among other things, enacted "that in all the Courts of the United States parties may plead and manage their causes personally, or by the assistance of such counsel or attorneys at law as by the rules of the said Courts respectively shall be permitted to manage and conduct causes therein." It is believed that no civilized nation of modern times has been without a class of men intimately connected with the Courts and with the administration of justice called variously attorneys, counselors, solicitors, proctors, or terms of similar import. The enactment which we have just cited recognizes this body of men and their utility in the judicial system of the United States, and imposes upon the Courts the duty of providing rules by which persons entitled to become members of this class may be permitted to exercise the privilege of managing and conducting causes in those Courts. They are as essential to the successful working of the Courts as clerks, sheriffs and marshals, and, perhaps, as the Judges themselves, since no instance is known of a Court of law without a bar. The right to practice law in the Courts as a profession is a privilege, granted by the law under such limitations or conditions in each State or Government as the law-making power may prescribe. It is a privilege, and not an absolute right. The distinction may be illustrated by the difference between the right of a party to a suit in Court to defend his own cause and the right of another party to appear and defend for him. The one, like the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—is inalienable; the other is the privilege conferred by law on a person who complies with the prescribed conditions. Every State in the Union and every civilized Government has laws by which the right to practice in its Courts may be granted, and makes that right to depend upon the good moral character and professional skill of the party on whom the privileged is conferred. This is not only true in reference to the first grant of license to practice law, but the continuance of the right is made by these laws to depend upon the continued possession of these qualities. Attorneys are often deprived of this right on evidence of bad moral character or specific acts of immorality, or dishonesty, which show that they no longer possess the requisite qualifications. All this is done by law, either statutory or common, and whether the one or the other, is equally the expression of the legislative will, for the common law exists in this country only as it is adopted or permitted by Legislatures or by Constitutions. No reason is perceived why this body of men in their important relations to the Courts of the nation are not subject to the action of Congress to the same extent that they are under the legislative control in the States or in any other Government, and to the same extent that the judges, clerks, marshals and other officers of the Court are subject to Congressional legislation. Having the power to establish the Courts, to provide for and regulate the practice in those Courts, to create their officers and prescribe their functions, can it be doubted that Congress has the full right to prescribe terms for the admission, rejection and expulsion of attorneys, and for requiring of them an oath to show whether they have the proper qualifications for the discharge of their duties? The act which has just been declared to be unconstitutional is nothing more than a statute which requires of all lawyers who propose to practice in the National Courts, that they shall take the same oath which is exacted of every officer of the Government, civil or military. This oath has two aspects, one of which looks to the past conduct of the party, and one to his future conduct; but both have reference to his disposition to support or to overturn the Government in whose functions he proposes to take a part. In substance, he is required to swear that he has not been guilty of treason to that Government in the past, and that he will bear faithful allegiance to it in the future. That fidelity to the Government under which he lives, and true and loyal attachment to it, and a sincere desire for its preservation, are among the most essential qualifications which should be required in a lawyer, seems to me to be too clear for doubt. The history of the Anglo-Saxon race shows that for ages past the members of the legal profession have been powerful for good or evil in the Government. They are, by the nature of their duties, the moulders of public sentiment on questions of government, and are every day engaged in aiding in the construction and enforcement of the laws. From among their members are necessarily selected the Judges to expound the laws and the Constitution. To suffer treasonable sentiments to spread here unchecked is to permit the stream on which the life of the nation depends to be poisoned at its source. In illustration of this truth I venture to affirm that if all the members of the legal profession in the States lately in insurrection had possessed the qualification of a loyal, faithful allegiance to the Government, we should have been spared the horrors of that rebellion. If, then, this qualification be so essential to a lawyer, it cannot be denied that the statute under consideration was eminently calculated to secure that result.

The majority of the Court, however, do not base their decision on the mere absence of authority in Congress and in the States to enact the laws which are the subject of consideration, but insist that the Constitution of the United States forbids in prohibitory terms the passage of such laws, both to Congress and to the States. The provisions of that instrument, relied on to sustain this doctrine, are those which forbid Congress and the States respectively from passing bills of attainder and *ex post facto* laws. It is said that the act of Congress and the provision of the Constitution of the State of Missouri under review are in conflict with both these provisions, and are therefore void. I will examine this proposition in reference to these two clauses of the Constitution in the order in which they come in that instrument. First, in regard to bills of attainder, I am not aware of any judicial decision by a Court of Federal jurisdiction which undertakes to give a definition of that term. We are, therefore, compelled to recur to the bills of attainder passed by the English Parliament, that we may learn so much of their peculiar characteristics as will enable us to arrive at a sound conclusion as to what was intended to be prohibited by the Constitution. The word "attainder" is derived, by Sir THOMAS TOMLINS in his Law Dictionary, from the words "attinctus" and "attinctura," and is defined to be the stain or corruption of the blood of a criminal capitally condemned. The immediate inseparable consequences, by the common law, of the pronouncing of the sentence of death, and the effect of this corruption of the blood, was that the party attainted lost all inheritable quality, and could neither receive nor transmit any property or other rights by inheritance. This attainder or corruption of blood, as a consequence of the judicial sentence of death, continued to be the law of England in all cases of treason, to the time when our Constitution was framed, and, for aught that is known to me, is the law of that country on condemnation for treason at this day. Bills of attainder, therefore, or acts of attainder, as they were called after they were passed into statutes, were laws which declared certain persons attainted and their blood corrupted, so that it had lost all inheritable quality. Whether it declared other punishments or not, it was an act of attainder if it declared this.

This also seems to have been the main feature at which the authors of the Constitution were directing their prohibition, for after having, in article first, prohibited the passage of bills of attainder, (in section nine to Congress and in section ten to the States,) there still remained to the Judiciary the power of declaring attainders. Therefore, to still further guard against this odious form of punishment, it has provided in section three, article three, concerning the Judiciary, that while Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

This, however, while it was the chief, was not the only peculiarity of bills of attainder which was intended to be included within the constitutional restriction. Upon an attentive examination of the distinctive features of this kind of legislation, I think it will be found that the following comprise those essential elements of bills of attainder, in addition to the one already mentioned, which distinguished them from other legislation, and which made them so obnoxious to the statesmen who organized our Government: First—They were convictions and sentences pronounced by the Legislative Department of the Government, instead of the Judiciary. Second—The sentences pronounced and the punishments inflicted were determined by no previous law or fixed rule. Third—The investigation into the guilt of the accused, if any such were made, was not necessarily or generally conducted in his presence or that of his counsel, and no recognized rule of evidence governed the inquiry. (See Story on the Constitution, section 1,344.) It is no cause of wonder that the men who had just passed successfully through a desperate struggle in behalf of civil liberty, should feel a detestation for legislation of which these were the prominent features. The framers of our political system had fully appreciated the necessity of keeping separate and distinct the primary departments of the Government. Mr. HAMILTON, in the seventy-eighth number of the *Federalist*, says that he agrees with the maxim of MONTESQUIEU that there is no liberty if the power and judging be not separate from the Legislative and Executive powers, and others of the ablest numbers of that publication are devoted to the purpose of showing that in our Constitution these powers are so justly balanced and restrained that neither will probably be able to make much encroachment upon the other. Nor was it less repugnant to their views of the security of personal rights that any person should be condemned without a hearing, and punished without a law previously prescribing the nature and extent of that punishment. They therefore struck boldly at all this machinery of legislative despotism by forbidding the passage of bills of attainder and *ex post facto* laws both to Congress and to the States. It remains to inquire whether in the act of Congress under consideration—and the remarks apply with equal force to the Missouri Constitution—there are found any of these features of bills of attainder, and if so, whether there is sufficient in the act to bring it fairly within the description of that class of bills. It is not claimed that the law works a corruption of blood. It will therefore be conceded at once that the act does not contain this leading feature of bills of attainder. Nor am I capable of seeing that it contains a conviction or sentence of any designated person or persons. It is said that it is not necessary to a bill of attainder that the party to be affected should be named in the act, and the attainder of the Earl of Kildare and his associates is referred to as showing that the act was aimed at a class. It is very true that bills of attainder have been passed against persons by some description when their names were unknown, but in such cases the law leaves nothing to be done to render its operation effectual but to identify those persons. Their guilt, its nature and its punishment are fixed by the statute, and only their personal identity remains to be made out. Such was the case alluded to. The act declared the guilt and punishment of the Earl of Kildare and all who were associated with him in his enterprise, and all that was required to insure their punishment was to prove that association. If this were not so, then it was simply *brutum fulmen*, and the parties other than the Earl of Kildare could only be punished notwithstanding the act, by proof of their guilt before some competent tribunal. No person is pointed out in the act of Congress, either by name or by description, against whom it is to operate. The oath is only required of those who propose to accept an office or to practice law, and as a pre-requisite to the exercise of the functions of the lawyer or the officer it is demanded of all persons alike. It is said to be directed, as a class, to those alone who were engaged in the rebellion; but this is manifestly incorrect, as the oath is exacted alike from the loyal and disloyal, under the like circumstances, and none are compelled to take it. Neither does the act declare any conviction either of persons or classes. If so, who are they and of what crime are they declared to be guilty? Nor does it pronounce any sentence or inflict any punishment. If by any possibility it can be said to provide for conviction and sentence, though not found in the act itself, it leaves the party himself to determine his own guilt or innocence and pronounce his own sentence. It is not, then, the act of Congress, but the party interested that tries and condemns. We shall see when we come to the discussion of this act in its relation to *ex post facto* laws that it inflicts no punishment, and a statute which designates no criminal, either by name or by description, which declares no guilt, pronounces no sentence and inflicts no punishment, can in no case be called a bill of attainder.

Passing now to the consideration whether this statute is an *ex post facto* law, we find that the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution is a matter which has been frequently before this Court, and it has been so well defined as to leave no room for controversy. The only doubt which can arise is as to the character of the particular acts claimed to come within the definition; not as to the definition of the phrase itself. All the cases agree that the term is to be applied to criminal causes alone, and not to civil proceedings. In the language of Justice STORY, in the case of WATSON *vs.* MERCER, (8 Peters, 88.) *Ex post facto* laws relate to penal and criminal proceedings which impose punishments and forfeitures, and not to civil proceedings which affect private rights respectively. (CALDER *vs.* BULL, 3 Dallas, 386; FLETCHER *vs.* PECK, 6 Cranch, 87; OGDEN *vs.* SAUNDERS, 12 Wheaton, 266; SATTERLEE *vs.* MATTHEWSON, 2 Peters, 380.) The first case on the subject is that of CALDER *vs.* BULL, and it is the case in which the doctrine concerning *ex post facto* laws is most fully expounded. The Court divides all laws which come within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution into four classes: *First*—Every law that makes an act done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action. *Second*—Every law that aggravates a crime, or makes it greater than it was when committed. *Third*—Every law that changes the punishment and inflicts a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when committed. *Fourth*—Every law that alters the rule of evidence, and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offence to convict the offender. Again the Court draws in the same opinion the true distinction as between *ex post facto* laws and retrospective laws, and proceeds to show that however unjust the latter may be, they are not prohibited by the Constitution, while the former are. This exposition of the nature of an *ex post facto* law has never been denied, nor has any Court or any commentator on the Constitution added to the classes of laws here set forth as coming within that clause of the organic law. In looking carefully at these four classes of laws, two things strike the mind as common to them all—first, that they contemplate the trial of some person charged with an offence; second, that they contemplate a punishment of a person found guilty of such offence. Now, it seems to me impossible to show that the law in question contemplates either the trial of a person for an offence committed before its passage, or the punishment of any person for such an offence. It is true the act requiring an oath provides a penalty for falsely taking it. But this provision is prospective, as no one is supposed to take the oath until after the passage of the law. This prospective penalty is the only thing in the law which partakes of a criminal character. It is in all other respects a civil proceeding. It is simply an oath of office, and it is required of all officeholders alike. As far as I am informed, this is the first time in the history of jurisprudence that taking an oath of office has been called a criminal proceeding. If it is not a criminal proceeding, then by all the authorities it is not an *ex post facto* law. No trial of any person is contemplated by the act for any past offence; nor is any party supposed to be charged with any offence in the only proceeding which the law provides. A person proposing to appear in the Court as an attorney is asked to take a certain oath. There is no charge made against him that he has been guilty of any of the crimes mentioned in that oath. There is no prosecution. There is not even an implication of guilt by reason of tendering him the oath, for it is required of the man who has lost everything in defence of the Government and whose loyalty is written in the honorable scars which cover his body, the same as of the guiltiest traitor in the land. His refusal to take the oath subjects him to no prosecution. His taking it clears him of no guilt and acquits him of no charge. Where, then, is this *ex post facto* law which tries and punishes a man for a crime committed before it was passed? It can only be found in those elastic rules of construction which cramp the powers of the Federal Government when they are to be exercised in certain directions, and enlarge them when they are to be exercised in others. No more striking example of this could be given than the cases before us, in one of which the Constitution of the United States is held to confer no power on Congress to prevent traitors from practicing in our Courts, while in the other it is held to confer power on this Court to nullify a provision of the Constitution of the State of Missouri relating to a qualification required of ministers of religion. But the fatal vice in the reasoning of the majority is in the meaning which they attach to the word "punishment," in its application to this law, and in its relation to the definitions which have been given of the phrase *ex post facto* law. WEBSTER's second definition of the word "punish" is this: In a loose sense, to afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment, to chasten. And it is in this loose sense that the word is used by the Court, as synonymous with chastisement, correction, loss, or suffering to the party supposed to be punished, and not in the legal sense, which signifies penalty inflicted for the commission of a crime. So in this sense it is said that, whereas persons who have been guilty of the offences mentioned in the oath were, by the laws then in force, only liable to be punished with death and confiscation of all their property, they are, by a law passed since these offences were committed, made liable to the enormous additional punishment of being deprived of the right to practice law. The law in question does not in reality deprive a person guilty of the acts therein mentioned of any right which he possessed before, for it is really sound law, as it is the dictate of good sense, that a person who, in the language of the act, has voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States while a citizen thereof, and who has voluntarily given aid, comfort, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the Government, has by doing those things forfeited his right to appear in her Courts and take part in the administration of her laws. Such a person has exhibited a trait of character which, without the aid of the law in question, authorizes the Court to declare him unfit to practice before it, and to strike his name from the roll of its attorneys, if it be found there. I have already shown that this act provides for no indictment or other charge. That it contemplates and admits of no trial, and I now proceed to show that even if the right of the Court to prevent an attorney guilty of the actions mentioned from appearing in its forum depended upon the statute, still it inflicts no punishment in the legal sense of that term. Punishment, says Mr. WHARTON in his Law Lexicon, is a penalty for transgression of the law, and this is perhaps as comprehensive and at the same time as accurate a definition as can be given. Now, what law is it whose transgression is punished in the case before us. None is referred to in the act, and there is nothing on its face to show that it was intended as an additional punishment for any offence described in any other act. A part of the matters of which the applicant is required to purge himself on oath may amount to treason, and surely there could be no intention or desire to inflict this small additional punishment for a crime whose penalty was already death and confiscation of property. In fact, the word punishment is used by the Court in a sense which would make a great number of laws, partaking in no sense of a criminal character, laws for punishment, and therefore *ex post facto*. A law, for instance, which increases the facility for detecting frauds by compelling a party to a civil proceeding to disclose his transaction under oath, would result in his punishment in this sense if it compelled him to pay an honest debt which could not be coerced from him before. But this law comes clearly within the class described by this Court in WATSON *vs.* MERCER as a civil proceeding which affects private rights retrospectively.

Again, let us suppose that several persons, afflicted with a form of insanity heretofore deemed harmless, shall be found all at once to be dangerous to the lives of persons with whom they associate. The State therefore passes a law that all persons so affected shall be kept in close confinement until their recovery is assured. Here is a case of punishment, in the sense used by the Court, for a matter existing before the passage of the law. Is it an *ex post facto* law? And if not, in what does it differ from one? Just in the same manner that the act of Congress does, namely, that the proceeding is a civil and not a criminal proceeding, and that the imprisonment in the one case and the prohibition to practice law in the other are not punishments in the legal meaning of that term. The civil law maxim: *Nemo debet bis vexari pro unam et eadem causam*, has long since been adopted into the common law, as applicable both to civil and criminal proceedings, and one of the amendments of the Constitution incorporates this principle into that instrument so far as punishment affects life or limb. It results from this rule that no man can be twice lawfully punished for the same offence. We have already seen that the acts of which the party is required to purge himself on oath constitute the crime of treason. Now, if the judgment of the Court in the case before us, instead of permitting parties to appear without taking the oath, had been the other way, here would have been the case of a person who, on the reasoning of the majority, is punished by the judgment of this Court for the same acts which constitute the crime of treason, and yet if the applicant here should be afterward indicted for treason on account of those same acts, no one would pretend that the proceeding here could be successfully pleaded in bar of that indictment. But why not? Simply because there is here neither trial nor punishment within the legal meaning of these terms.

We maintain that the purpose of the Act of Congress was to require loyalty as a qualification of all who practice law in the National courts. The majority say that the purpose was to impose punishment for past acts of disloyalty. In pressing this argument it is asserted by the majority that no requirement can be justly said to be a qualification which is not attainable by all. And that to demand a qualification not attainable by all is a punishment. The Constitution of the United States provides as a qualification for the office of President and Vice-President, that the person elected must be a native-born citizen. Is this a punishment to all those naturalized citizens who can never attain that qualification? The Constitution of nearly all the States requires as a qualification for voting that the voter should be a white male citizen. Is this a punishment for all the blacks who can never become white? It was a qualification required by some State constitutions for the office of Judge that the person should not be over sixty years of age. To a very large number of the ablest lawyers in any State this is a qualification which they can never attain, for every year removes them farther away from the designated age. Is it a punishment? The distinguished commentator on American law and Chancellor of the State of New-York was deprived of that office by this provision of the Constitution of that State. He was, just in the midst of his usefulness, not only turned out of the office, but he was forever disqualified from holding it again by a law passed after he had accepted the office. Here is a much stronger case than that of a disloyal attorney forbid by law to practice in the courts. Yet no one ever thought that the law was *ex post facto* in the sense of the Constitution of the United States.

Illustrations of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely, but they are unnecessary. The history of the time when this statute was passed, the darkest hour of our great struggle, the necessity for its existence, the humane character of the President who signed the bill, and the face of the law itself, all show that it was purely a qualification exacted in self-defence of all who took part in administering the Government in any of its departments, and that it was not passed for the purpose of inflicting punishment, however merited, for past offences.

I think I have now shown that the statute in question is within the legislative power of Congress in its control over the Courts and their officers, and that it is not void as being either a bill of attainder or an *ex post facto* law. If I am right on the question of qualification and punishment, that discussion disposes also of the proposition that the pardon of the President relieves the party accepting it of the necessity of taking the oath even if the law be valid. I am willing to concede that the Presidential pardon relieves the party from all penalties, or, in other words, from all the punishment which the law inflicts for his offence, but it relieves him from nothing more. If the oath required as a condition to practicing law is not a punishment, as I think I have shown it is not. Then the pardon of the President has no effect in relieving him from the requirement to take it. If it is a qualification which Congress had a right to prescribe as necessary to an attorney, then the President cannot, by pardon or otherwise, dispense with the law regulating such qualification. This is not only the plain rule, as between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, but it is the declaration of common sense. The man who by counterfeiting, by theft, or by murder, or by treason, is rendered unfit to exercise the functions of an attorney or a counsellor at law, may be saved by the Executive pardon from the Penitentiary or the gallows, but is not thereby restored to the qualifications which are essential to admission to the bar. No doubt it would be found that very many persons among those who cannot take this oath deserve to be relieved from the prohibition of the law. But this in no wise depends upon the act of the President in giving or refusing a pardon. It remains to the legislative power alone to prescribe under what circumstances this relief shall be extended.

In regard to the case of CUMMINGS *vs.* The State of Missouri, allusions have been made in argument to the sanctity of the ministerial office, and to the inviolability of religious freedom in this country; but no attempt has been made to show that the Constitution of the United States interposes any such protection between the State Governments and their own citizens, nor can anything of the kind be shown. The Federal Constitution contains but two provisions on this subject. One of those forbids Congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The other is that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. No restraint is placed in that instrument on the action of the States. But on the contrary, in the language of STORY, [Commentaries on the constitution, section 1,878,] the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State Governments to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and the State Constitution. If there ever was a case calling for this Court to exercise all the power on this subject which appropriately belonged to it, it was the case of Rev. B. PERMOLI, (reported in 3 Howard, 589.) An ordinance of the first Municipality of the City of New-Orleans imposed a penalty on any priest who should officiate at any funeral in any other church than the Obituary Chapel. Mr. PERMOLI, a Catholic priest, performed the funeral services of his Church over the body of one of his parishioners, inclosed in a coffin, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustin; for this he was fined, and relying upon the vague idea advanced here that the Federal Constitution protected him in the exercise of his holy functions, he brought the case to this Court; but hard as that case was, the Court replied to him in the following language: "The Constitution makes no provision for

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Manhattan and the Erin at this Port.

Napoleon's New Year's Speech to the Diplomatic Corps.

Report of the Banquet at Cowes to the American Yachtmen.

Full Account of the Disastrous Fire at the London Crystal Palace.

Letter from Garibaldi on the Cretan Insurrection.

The steamer *Manhattan* (of Guion Co.'s Line,) which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Erin*, from Liverpool Dec. 29, also arrived yesterday.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps.

At the reception held in Paris on the 1st inst., at the Tuileries, the Emperor addressed the following speech to the Diplomatic body:

"The opening of the new year furnishes me an opportunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute toward calming passions and drawing closer the general interest." His Majesty thanked the Diplomatic Body for their congratulations, and bade them convey to their respective Governments the expression of his sentiments of friendship.

The Emperor, addressing the Archbishop of Paris, said: "When I see at the head of the Paris clergy a prelate so deeply devoted to the interest of religion as well as those of the State, one who everywhere supports by his words and actions the great principles of faith, charity and conciliation, I say to myself Heaven will hear his prayers. Those prayers are for France a blessing, and for me a new source of consolation and hope."

The French Tonnage Dues—Decree by the Emperor.

A report by M. Behic on the French tonnage dues is published, and appended to it is the following decree by the Emperor:

Article I.—The tonnage dues established by way of compensation duties in virtue of the treaties and conventions concluded by France with Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Portugal, Prussia, Sweden, Norway and the Hanse Towns of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, are and remain suppressed.

Art. 2.—French and English vessels arriving at ports in the French Empire from any port in Great Britain or the British possessions in Europe, shall be exempted from the tonnage duty established in virtue of the dispositions of Article 1 of the treaty of 26th of January, 1826. The like immunity will be enjoyed by all flags assimilated by conventional acts to the French flag, and as such liable on their arrival in France from British ports to the tonnage duty above mentioned.

Art. 3. Until it shall please the Government of the United States of America to suppress, as it has done for its own vessels, the duty of 94 cents per ton levied on French vessels arriving in the ports of the American Union, vessels of the United States arriving at ports of the French Empire will remain subject to the duty of 5f. per ton, conformably with the adoption of Art. 5 of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of June 24, 1822.

Art. 4. The present decree will be carried into execution in all the ports in the Empire and in Algeria from the 1st of January, 1867.

Art. 5. Our Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works and of Finance, are charged—each in such portion as may concern him—with the execution of the present decree.

The *Moniteur* of the 1st contains the following:

"A telegram from New-York states that a proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, placing French vessels in all the United States ports upon the same footing as American shipping. In conformity, therefore, with the decree published in Friday's *Moniteur*, the American flag will be freed from all navigation dues in French ports."

France and America.

Paris Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

Paris, Dec. 26, 1866.

The Emperor is determined to omit nothing to prove to the Yankees that he wishes at any cost to be on the best terms with them. Admiral de la Roncière had received orders to convey the transports from Mexico with a fleet of iron-clads. The object of this demonstration was to leave Mexico with flying colors and bands playing. The pretended reason assigned was that there is ground for the apprehension that North American filibusters intend to hiss and otherwise to insult the transports. The new American Minister, Gen. Dix, began his official activity by *protesting against this demonstration*, as it would have a bad effect upon the American people, being in the nature of an armed exhibition of distrust. Gen. Dix gave the assurance that no filibusters need be thought of, and in any event his Government would be watchful that no such maritime scandal should take place. *The Emperor was very complaisant, and sent an order to de la Roncière countermanding the first.*

ITALY.

Speech of Victor Emmanuel.

It was expected that King Victor Emmanuel would shortly pay a visit to the King and Queen of Portugal.

At a reception given by the King to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, His Majesty remarked that the new year reminds Italians that they have now secured the independence of their country, and with it an improvement in the civil administration and increased public prosperity. During the period of peace upon which we are entering, we shall not cease to devote our attention to the army. The army is not only necessary for the preservation of that independence which it so greatly contributed to acquire, but is in itself a solid guarantee for internal security, and an element of moral unity, and of that civil training which renders disciplined nations strong, and capable of accomplishing great deeds.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Relations of Greece and Turkey.

The position of affairs between Turkey and Greece attracts great attention, and much speculation as to future results.

The Paris *Pays* says that the news, according to which a rupture between Turkey and Greece is imminent, may unfortunately be considered only too probable. European diplomacy, which fortunately is now relieved of a certain number of important questions, may yet, the *Pays* maintains, avert danger; but it must be quick, as there is not a moment to be lost.

The London *Morning Herald* announces that the British Government will pursue a rigid neutrality, and have refused to station a British man-of-war off the Island of Crete for the purpose of receiving the sick and wounded of the insurgents. On the other hand they have not interfered to dictate the policy of the Greek Government, but they have informed it that if its policy should eventuate in a rupture with the Porte, Great Britain will not intervene to avert from it the consequences of its own action.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Garibaldi.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter upon the Eastern question to a friend near London:

Caprera, Dec. 18, 1866.

That I love England with the affection of a son you cannot doubt, and that it is ever the desire of my heart to see her in the first rank among nations is equally certain, but to caress the errors of her Ministers—to that I cannot lend myself. I repeat, therefore, to your statesmen that which I have stated to our own: Do well, and you will receive praise; but to lavish praise on those who do evil is servile adulation, and I never flatter. In the war of giants waged by England against the First Emperor, I search in the pages of those historians of your country which narrate it for one single expression of condemnation at the expenditure of millions of lives and millions of money sacrificed to combat one despotism, indeed, but certainly to sustain another not less exacting. Who, however, on the other hand, will not confess, with me, that the services rendered by England to the cause of human progress have been immense? And I in particular bear testimony to the benefits received from you by Italy in 1860, without which we should not now be exulting in the embrace of every member of the Italian family. But when I see the Government of this, my adopted country, allied with Austria and with Turkey, I must tell you the truth, namely, that I inhale the fumes of a charnel-house, which all the national vitality may be unable to dispel, if Great Britain places herself in contact with these dead corpses. I would rather see her using her power and influence to support those oppressed nationalities at present going to decay in the putrid atmosphere of despotism, but who, remaining constant to their desire of purifying themselves, must certainly rise one day or another to their natural places in the fraternity of free nations.

Let us leave Austria, whose Emperor ought to receive the fate of his brother Emperor of Mexico, and which exists only through the dissensions of the nationalities checkmating each other's efforts toward emancipation.

Let us travel to Turkey, cosmopolitan as I am, and a believer in that God who desires not factions and discord, but, on the contrary, that men should love each other as brethren, (which fraternization can only be possible, however, when we send the dervish to the spade and the Romish priest to the mattock.) Believing fully all this, I can make no difference between the natives of the plains of Tartary and my countrymen born on the sunny hills of Rome.

But have you any idea what this despotism of the Turks protected against by you really is? I will give you an example.

One day, in the port of Olivieri, in the island of Mitylene, I inquired of a Greek peasant the reason why he did not gather up the olives, instead of permitting them to perish on the ground. "Because," he answered, "the Pasha buys up all the olives, and we are compelled to deliver them to him at such a low price that it would not pay the expense of gathering them in."

Behold how the interest of this poor remnant of Christians is neglected in temporal matters; and for the rest, for all that concerns the prostitution of the body and of the soul, how am I to relate it to you, who have so kind a heart and who have a son and daughters? It is most horrible. And if I do not speak of it, oh! forgive me; it is for the sake of decency, and from the respect which I owe you, that I cannot detail to you such brutalities.

Well, now I have laid before you the condition of the Christians under Islam; and Britain—the classic ground of human rights, the protectress of the oppressed, the emancipatress of the slave—persists in upholding these fruits of a despotism the most inhuman and the most monstrous.

In 1827 England, France and Russia, in one of those outbursts of generosity which God sometimes excites in great minds, accomplished one of those facts which in the history of nations are followed by universal gratitude. Let them complete the sublime task—let them spare to humanity a fresh torrent of blood—and they will receive from her a thousand benedictions.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

Banquet to the American Yachtsmen at Cowes—The Toasts and Speeches.

From the London Times, Dec. 31.

The extraordinary, yet very natural, excitement under which Cowes has labored during the past week, and in which, indeed, every town and hamlet in the Kingdom have in a certain lesser degree participated, reached its culminating point on Saturday in the banquet given by the inhabitants of Cowes to the officers and gentlemen amateurs of the New-York Club Squadron now anchored in Cowes roadstead, and comprising the three beautiful schooners *Henrietta*, *Fleetwing* and *Vesta*—names that are "household words" in every city of the great Republic by reason of their yachting triumphs, and for the same reason equally familiar to every English yachtsman. The banquet was given in the dining hall of the Gloster Hotel, the old quarters of the Royal Yacht squadron, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, floral wreaths and festoons running round the cornice over trophies of flags and emblematic devices, the panels of the walls of the apartment being filled with paintings and illuminated photographs on glass illustrating episodes in the careers of the most celebrated of our English yachts. Among the most noticeable of the mottoes on the walls were: "God bless the Queen and President;" "Separated, not divided;" "N. Y. Y. C. and R. Y. S." In the immediate vicinity of the chair was placed a large engraving representing the delivery of the Arctic ship *Resolute* by the officers of the United States Navy to the British naval officers at Chatham, after the arrival of that ship in England on her recovery from the Arctic Seas by our American brethren. Sir John Simeon, M. P., was in the chair, having on his right Commodore McVickar, of the New-York Yacht Club, and on his left Major-Gen. Seymour, Equerry to the Queen; the other guests in the immediate vicinity of the chair comprising Mr. James G. Bennett, jr., of the New-York *Herald*, and owner of the *Henrietta*; Col. Taylor, United States Army; Mr. L. Lorillard, of the *Vesta*; the United States Consul at Southampton; the Mayor of Newport; Capt. Luard, her Majesty's ship *Hector*; Capt. Brown, R. N., Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. J. Binfield Bird, the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, having on his right and left Capt. S. Samuels, of the *Henrietta*; Capt. Thomas, of the *Fleetwing*; Capt. Johnson, of the *Vesta*; Capt. Kitt; Mr. S. B. Fisk, and other American gentlemen. Covers were laid for 110. The cards of invitation issued were beautifully got up in colors by Smith, of Cowes, and each was headed with the flags of America and England, held with clasped hands. The dinner and the wines were most creditable to the Messrs. Jones, of the Gloster and Fountain Hotels, the purveyors. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Vicar of Cowes.

THE FIRST TOAST.

The Chairman, in rising to propose the first toast said, although the party assembled was a numerous one, it would have been much more so had not many gentlemen who were anxious to be present been prevented from attending; and his first duty was to read the letters of apology which he had received. He then read letters explaining their cause of absence from the Prince Leiningen, Sir John Cowell, Major-Gen. Biddulph, Rear-Admiral Sir J. Hammond, Rear-Admiral Ratsey, Mr. Tennyson, Poet Laureate; Mr. J. Stephenson, C. E.; Commodore Balliston, Admirals Love, Crozier, &c. He then said that the first toast always drunk in every assembly of Englishmen was the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. [Cheers.] They were always ready to drink that toast with expressions of loyal attachment to their constitutional Sovereign, who so admirably discharged her high and responsible duties; but sitting, as they now did, almost under the shadow of the towers of Osborne, they might be excused if a sentiment rather more personal and tender animated them on the present occasion. [Cheers.] He begged to give the "Health of Her Majesty the Queen," with all respect, loyalty, and affection which could be thrown into the toast. [Loud cheers.]

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

THE SECOND TOAST.

The Chairman said he had now to call on them to fill their glasses to "the health of the President of the United States." [Cheers.] On an occasion like the present they were delighted to pay a public compliment to one filling that important position—a man who had been selected by his fellow-countrymen—by that mighty nation across the Atlantic—to be their leader and representative. [Cheers.] They were quite aware that at this moment there might be reasons why the policy pursued by the President might not be considered satisfactory to all parties in the United States. That was not the time or place to discuss that question. [Cheers.] Everybody, however, must admit, whatever their prepossessions might be, that no one could have more earnestly pursued or more decidedly carried out the course of policy which, rightly or wrongly, the President believed to be essential to the interests of the country. [Cheers.] All they had to do, and he was sure the sentiment would be unanimously responded to around that table, was to express a wish that the policy of the President might be so guided and controlled as to be conducive to the peace, prosperity and best interests of that great country with which we were so nearly connected by every tie of blood and interest. [Cheers.] He proposed, with all the honors, "the health of the President of the United States." [Cheers.]

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

THE THIRD TOAST.

The Chairman, in giving "the Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," and there never was a royal family so carefully trained and anxiously educated to fulfil the duties expected of them as the royal family of this country. [Cheers.] In their domestic, social and public relations the members of the royal family had from first to last been all that the English community could wish or desire, and on such occasions as the present they were, therefore, always sure of having their names received with the utmost cordiality. [Cheers.]

THE FOURTH TOAST.

The Chairman, in giving the next toast, said it would be found slightly varied from the form in which it was usually given at public dinners. They had long been accustomed to toast the army and navy of England; but, in the presence of their distinguished guests from over the water, he proposed to alter the toast, and he was quite sure they would be delighted to adopt the alteration, and drink to the united armies and navies of the United States and Great Britain. [Cheers.] They knew and their fathers had known what their own army and navy were; that army and navy had been supplemented by their great *corps de reverve*, and he had no doubt they would be found able to do all their predecessors had done before them. They now also knew what the army and navy of the United States were. They had long known what the navy of the United States was, but it had been reserved for this generation to arrive at a true appreciation of the United States army. During the last few years they seemed to have the facility not only of creating armies but of improvising Generals for them. [Cheers.] He looked upon it that the United States and Great Britain united were the greatest security for the peace and liberty of the world. [Cheers.] We in England relied on the *prestige* of a glorious past; our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic seemed to him to possess all the vigor, the strength, and the indomitable energy of youth. [Cheers.] Long may the Union to which they now drank continue. [Cheers.] He had great pleasure in giving, "The Armies and Navies of the United States and Great Britain," coupling with the toast Col. Taylor, of the United States Army, Gen. Seymour, of the British Army, and Capt. Luard, of the British Navy.

The toast was drunk with all the honors.

SPEECH OF COL. S. C. TAYLOR.

Col. Taylor, who was loudly cheered, said: I would that some gentleman more capable than myself were present from America to respond to the toast which you have just been pleased to offer. But I am very sure that my friends who have crossed with me in the three yachts the December Atlantic will join with me in expressing our most heartfelt thanks for the very great courtesy you have extended toward us in remembering on this occasion the army and navy of the United States. I need not say how great is the pleasure I experience in replying to a toast when in its sentiment blends together the names of Great Britain and America. [Cheers.] I am no speech-maker, yet the veriest tyro could not hesitate to respond when such common interests are coupled together [cheers]; and I must confess the higher and wilder beat the pulsations of my heart when I think of the cordial sincere friendship and love cementing the ties which should be our natural bond. [Cheers.] England and America! Both nations have been for many years rivals. England is the mother; we are the child. [Cheers.] Both have set the most brilliant examples of everything right, proper, noble, good and virtuous. [Cheers.] We have tried to follow in your wake. [Cheers.] If our steps have been onward, yours have been upward; we have tried to emulate them. What we have done you have taught us to do. [Cheers.] If in years past our flags have been joined together and our hands clasped, let us hope and wish that in years to come England and America may be still more closely united. [Loud cheers.] Looking down the long vista of years to come, through the long corridors of time, no dearer dream can we realize than that of Great Britain and America joined hand in hand, marching onward and upward together [cheers]—the stars round which our thoughts revolve like satellites. [Cheers.] For, gentlemen, whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. SEYMOUR.

Maj.-Gen. Seymour, in replying for the British Army, said: I thank you sincerely for the hearty way in which you have received the toast proposed. The English army is, as you know, certainly not overpaid, [a laugh,] and in that respect, at least, is probably not unlike the American army, [a laugh;] so our guests whom we are assembled here to honor will understand and believe me when I say that it does not look to personal advantages and pecuniary rewards as an incentive to do its duty half as much as to the hope of being able to attain the respect and approbation of its countrymen. [Cheers.] These public occasions are, therefore, always hailed by both services as affording a good test and gauge of the degree to which they are valued at particular moments, and I am not afraid of being contradicted when I say that, although our army is too small, it never was more efficient. [Cheers.] Soldiers, equally with sailors, are never backward in appreciating enterprise and skill, qualities which both have shown in no ordinary degree on the present occasion, as proved by the almost unprecedentedly short time in which those American yachts have made their voyage at this inclement season of the year. [Cheers.] I say almost, because Her Majesty's ship *Newcastle* at the same season came in 11 days to Falmouth; but then there was the difference of tonnage, which makes all the difference in the risk and danger. [Cheers.] It is with much pleasure, then, that as a soldier I am allowed to take my humble share in doing honor to these gallant gentlemen who have made Cowes the goal of their interesting race [cheers,] and it is the more pleasing that I have had many opportunities of hearing my brother officers speak with gratitude of the facilities which were given them by American officers of seeing the movements of the armies under their guidance during the late war. [Cheers.] I have often heard my father—whose name is, I believe, well known in America as almost the oldest Admiral in the Fleet, and who was known probably to several Cowes men, now present, as a near neighbor in old days at Norris Castle [cheers]—I have heard him say that, in the different positions in which he has found himself in various parts of the world, he had continual intercourse with commanders of American squadrons, and he looked back to that intercourse with much satisfaction. [Cheers.] I repeat, therefore, that it is personally grateful to my feelings to be present, but I have still a more pleasing duty to perform. I happened to be at Osborne in attendance on the Queen when the yachts arrived, and I can speak, therefore, to the lively interest which Her Majesty evinced in all the particulars of the voyage, [cheers,] and I am commanded by Her Majesty to express her thanks for the readiness which was shown to-day in bringing the three yachts off Osborne. [Cheers.] The Queen and the Royal family derived much gratification in seeing them under way. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I again beg leave to thank you, and to drink all your good healths. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF CAPT. LUARD.

Capt. Luard, in speaking to the toast for the navy, said: Although I cannot but feel that I rise at very great disadvantage after the extremely interesting speeches of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Seymour, it is yet with no ordinary emotions that I rise to return thanks in behalf of the English navy on the present most auspicious occasion. It is always a very great pleasure to us to welcome the American flag into our waters; but on this occasion, when so remarkable an event as the termination of the great ocean yacht race is signalized by the appearance of that flag here, it is more than usually so. I am sure that no Englishman—certainly no English naval officer—can forget the memorable words spoken by an American Commodore at the taking of the forts at Peiho, that blood was thicker than water, [cheers,] and we all believe that the spirit which prompted these words, and not only the words, but the very efficient assistance then rendered, will never be wanting on the part of the great republic of the West. [Cheers.] I am sure, speaking for the mother country—far away down east, as they would say on the other side of the Atlantic—the impression made by the words uttered and the assistance so generously given will never be obliterated. [Cheers.] Through all the storms of political controversy, through all the necessities of national Statecraft, through all our most distant anticipation of the future, we may confidently hope and trust that the two nations may press forward hand in hand together [cheers,] and that the future anticipated by Col. Taylor may be realized. [Cheers.] The numbers assembled to do honor to this occasion must be a gratifying as well as convincing proof of the interest taken by England in all that concerns our Transatlantic neighbors. In the name of all ranks and grades in the British navy I thank you for the honor you have done them by coupling them with the army and navy of the United States. [Cheers.]

THE FIFTH TOAST.

The Chairman, in giving the next toast, "Peace and prosperity to the United States and to Great Britain," said he proposed it with a firm conviction that these would be best secured to both countries by their permanent and indissoluble alliance. [Cheers.] Nay, more, in that alliance would be found the best security for the peace, the intellectual progress and the liberties of the world. [Cheers.] In this toast every true lover of his country in either hemisphere would, he was convinced, heartily join. All would feel with him, that two great nations so closely united by every tie of blood and of interest should never be severed even in thought. [Cheers.] The union between England and America appeared to him hardly to belong to the mere category of political arrangement, but to have in it something of a closer and more domestic character. He thought that in this was to be found the secret of those transient clouds which occasionally darkened the serenity of our horizon. It had often been said by social philosophers that husband and wife should not be exactly similar in temper and disposition. The self-knowledge of each of the parties to the contract made them see each other's little defects and failings with an eye sharpened by their conciousness of their own misdoings and deficiencies. [Cheers.] He believed that this might be the case as between ourselves and our great relative across the Atlantic. We were too much alike always to be perfectly agreed. [Cheers.] Be that, however, as it might, supposing any such clouds to exist or to have arisen, he felt sure that by a frank and cordial explanation they might be blown to the winds, and that the words of the old poet, "the falling out of faithful friends renewing is of love" might be completely realized. [Cheers.] He was certain that the more the two nations saw of each other the more would their mutual regard and respect be deepened, and hence he augured well for the results of this auspicious evening. [Cheers.] Bound together as the two nations were by every tie of a common origin, a common language and a common literature, they ought to go hand in hand upon the great mission of the Anglo-Saxon race—the civilization and emancipation of the world. [Loud cheers.] He begged to couple the toast with the name of Mr. L. R. Jerome.

The toast was drank with great cordiality.

SPEECH OF MR. JEROME.

Mr. Jerome said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise with what I may call extraordinary and unusual embarrassment, and under a great disadvantage. I am, perhaps, the only person in our party who has not his speech carefully written out ready for delivery. [Cheers and laughter.] I did expect to be able upon this occasion to make our apology for coming to Cowes in December, instead of waiting for the regular yachting season; but even that subject has been taken from me. [Laughter.] There is no necessity for any apology. [Cheers.] I find that December is just the time to come to Cowes. [Cheers.] Hereafter I shall advise all American friends who want to go to Europe to go in a yacht in the month of December, and arrive at Cowes. [Cheers.] They will be perfectly content to stop here. [Cheers.] This little but most hospitable town is all that I have seen of Merrie England; but I would be satisfied to go home without seeing more. [Cries of "Stay with us."] Already I begin to feel like a naturalized citizen, so great has been your kindness, so overwhelming your generosity. [Cheers.] I am, indeed, at home here. Let me join you, Mr. Chairman, in welcoming my young American friends to this yachting centre. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not refer particularly to the other yachting centre—Mr. Centre, of New-York, the inventor of wire rigging—although I might be understood to do so. [A laugh.] I tell you seriously, my friends, that we did not, we could not, anticipate such a reception as this. [Hear, hear.] Our yacht race was made up at a dinner. Two gentlemen arranged it, and one of them, as if to outdo the other, said: "Let us make it from Sandy Hook to Cowes." "That suits me," was the reply. [Cheers.] "Let us make the stakes $30,000 aside." "That suits me." [Cheers.] "Let us sail in the stormy month of December." "That suits me." [Applause.] Then another gentleman—a young gengleman, a modest gentleman—Capt. Bennett, now present, [loud cheers,] asked if they would let his yacht into the match. They were very willing to do so, as she was considered decidedly the slowest boat. [Laughter.] This slowest boat has won the race, gentlemen. [Cheers.] I then proposed to make the match "play or pay," and that decided the affair. You know the rest. Here we are, and very glad we are to be here. [Cheers.] In conclusion let me say, let us bring our yachts and racehorses into friendly competition, meet together in the social way, and keep aloof from all the politicians and there can never be any difficulty between England and America. [Loud cheers.] With our flags hanging together, as we see them to-night, our national mottoes side by side, and our hands united in the cordial grasp of a sincere friendship, the two countries will go on together in their career of glory, the envy, the admiration, and the rulers of the world. [Loud and continued cheers.]

THE SIXTH TOAST.

The Chairman, in giving the next toast, said it was perfectly natural that on such an occasion they should dilate on the great national advantages of union between the two great countries respectively represented; it was most satisfactory to find the manner in which that sentiment was echoed on both sides of the Atlantic, especially by their honored guests. They must all feel that this was a very peculiar occasion. It was not a political occasion—not a meeting of statesmen—not a Convention of States which might be friendly or hostile—it was simply a meeting of friends from both sides of the Atlantic, all animated by their attachment to a common pursuit, that great sympathy which united the Anglo-Saxon race in attachment to anything having a semblance of sport about it. In the Isle of Wight they well knew what sport upon water meant. They knew something of yachting, [cheers,] and they were justly proud of their Royal Yacht Squadron. New-York also boasted of its yacht squadron, so admirable and valuable in many points by which a yacht squadron should be distinguished. We had learnt a lesson from them, and a great lesson. He believed that to the yacht squadron of New-York must be attributed all the admirable qualities of vessels they had lately seen. [Cheers.] They had been most successful, and accomplished everything they had attempted. He had much pride and satisfaction in seeing present so many of the members of that Club, and that they had brought with them three such beautiful specimens of yacht architecture to excite their admiration. He was glad to see Commodore McVickar present, [cheers,] an excellent representative from another hemisphere of the social and manly qualities on which they prided themselves on this side of the water. [Cheers.] He was glad to see at this board a gentleman who merited the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, who had placed him in the important and important position of Commodore of their yacht squadron. He had no doubt they would give the toast he now proposed a most cordial welcome, "The Health of the New-York Yacht Club, coupled with the name of their honored guest, Commodore McVickar. [Cheers.]

The toast was drank with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF COMMODORE M'VICKAR.

Commodore McVickar said: I confess I felt for some time that the task I had undertaken was a most difficult one, but now we are here, and after all the kindness we have received, I must say I feel very proud of the result. There are a few incidents connected with the formation of this match which, perhaps, may be of interest as indicative of the feelings with which we began. Mr. Jerome has mentioned some of the circumstances, but he has omitted to state that when the terms of the match were adjusted a destination was not named, but silently and unanimously it was felt it should be Cowes. [Cheers.] Your kindness since our arrival has made us feel that you have established as a fact what must be felt at home, that in coming here we did not come as strangers to a strange land. [Cheers.] And were there any lingering doubt in our mind we have only to look at the mottoes which grace this room to feel that there can be no mistake. [Cheers.] One I see runs thus—"God save the Queen," to which I am happy to think every American heart will respond. [Loud cheers.] Again, I see, "Separated, not divided." I have no question of the fact; and if there were I would point to the other side and say "Evil be to him that evil thinks." [Cheers.] Remembering where we came from, and what we came from, the "welcome to old England" is indeed a welcome home. [Loud cheers.]

THE SEVENTH TOAST.

The Chairman said he had now arrived at what might be called the toast of the evening. They were met to celebrate one of the most dashing and daring exploits on record. [Cheers.] They had met to celebrate the triumph of the winner of the great yacht race between New-York and Cowes. As he formerly stated, they had long been accustomed to yachting, but in number of yachts and yachtmen there had never been a match carried out so spiritedly. Never had yachts so braved the billows of the broad and stormy Atlantic. [Cheers.] They had long been accustomed to yachting, but it had been reserved for those who were called the children of the mother country to teach Old England to know what yachting could be made, and what America had made of it. He hoped they would take a lesson from what they saw before them. He did not know that they had anything to learn in the way of yacht-building, but they had to learn the patriotism which converted even the yacht into an instrument for the good of the country. This was not the first time that Mr. Bennett, Jr., [protracted cheering,] had signalized himself and his yacht. [Cheers.] The *Henrietta* had not borne her maiden colors to Cowes. She was long before devoted to the service of her country, and did good and gallant service in the great American war. [Cheers.] They were proud to welcome Mr. Bennett as the winner of the race. [Cheers.] To be second or third in such a match was only a degree less gallant and glorious than to be first. [Cheers.] Mr. Bennett had come over in his own yacht, and his position as winner was, therefore, all the more gratifying. He hoped they would often see him again, and that he would be accompanied by many of the members of the New-York Yacht Club. [Cheers.] He had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Winner of the Ocean Race, and their American Cousin." [Cheers.]

The toast was drank with loud and continued cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. BENNETT.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who was received with repeated acclamation, expressed his thanks for the great and generous kindness he had received since his arrival, in a very few brief sentences. He regretted that his time had been so entirely occupied that he had not been able to prepare a speech more befitting the occasion. They certainly never anticipated so grand a welcome. They did not know whether there would be any yachts or yachtsmen at Cowes. The reception they had met with was unspeakably gratifying, and such as none of the American gentlemen who accompanied him ever dreamed of. [Loud cheers.] He should always cherish a grateful recollection of their kindness. [Cheers.]

THE EIGHTH TOAST.

The Vice-Chairman (Mr. J. B. Bird) proposed: "The Health of the Chairman, their much esteemed Representative." Sir John, they all knew, was noble, generous, and good; ever ready to come forward and assist in anything calculated to benefit his fellow men. [Cheers.]

The toast was drank with all the honors.

The Chairman said he had been alluded to as occupying the honorable position of their representative. He was the last man to import politics into such a social meeting, but this much he must be allowed to say—the vessel of the State had not now perfectly clear weather or smooth water before her. Before many weeks were gone he would be called upon to take his humble place among the crew which manned her, and he should endeavor to do his duty by those who sent him there. He only trusted that they might take a leaf out of the log of the *Henrietta*, and copy the example of her gallant captain [cheers], that they might know when to crack on and when to lie to, and that they would be able alike to avoid the pitiable timidity which always hugs the shore, and the reckless foolhardiness which, without chart or soundings, would enter upon unknown and stormy waters. [Loud cheers.]

"The Press" was next given, and replied to by Mr. Fisk, of the New-York *Herald*.

"The Health of the Mayor of Newport," and several other toasts followed, after which the company separated.

The Yachtmen at Osborne House.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Cowes, Monday, Dec. 31.

By order of the Queen, Major-Gen. Seymour was directed to present to Her Majesty Commodore McVickar, of the New-York Yacht Squadron. The Commodore, at 3 o'clock on Sunday, arrived at Osborne House, and was presented to Her Majesty and the Princess Helena. The Queen expressed her thanks to the Commodore for the opportunity afforded her of seeing the American yachts under sail, and said she sincerely regretted the loss of the men belong to the *Fleetwing*. Her Majesty also said she hoped the Americans would reaurn to their country with pleasurable recollections of their visit to England and of their reception in this country.

Commodore McVickar, in reply, said that the most pleasurable and gratifying recollection of their visit to Great Britain would be the honor conferred upon the Americans, through him as their representative, of being presented to the Queen of England.

At the conclusion of the interview Her Majesty directed Sir John Cowell to show the Commodore over Osborne House, the home farm, stables and the grounds surrounding her marine residence. The Commodore was much gratified at his reception as representative of his American companions, and the owners, visitors and officers are much elated at the recognition they have received from the Queen. The yachts are not to leave Cowes until the Spring, and several matches are in contemplation, but no definite engagements have yet been made. Commodore McVickar left this afternoon for Long's Hotel, London, and the rest of the yachtsmen leave Cowes to-night to join their chief. There are many incidents connected with the reception of the Americans at Cowes which have not yet been placed before the public. The banquet on Saturday was prepared and arranged with great rapidity, the whole affair being carried out within two days' notice. Mr. Moore, chairman of the Cowes local Board, was selected chairman *pro tem*. A deputation waited upon Commodore McVickar, and it was arranged that the banquet should take place this day, but after the arrangements had been made for Monday the Commodore sent a message to state that the engagements of the American yachtmen were so pressing that unless the entertainment was fixed for Saturday, they could not possibly be present. The Committee were much embarassed, yet determined to do honor to the visitors, and workmen were employed night and day to perfect the arrangements, under the direction of Mr. J. Binfield Bird, the indefatigable chairman of the banquet committee. The Misses Ward, of Northwood Park, sent their gardeners and servants to assist, and the result was that the preparations were completed in a marvelously brief period. There were 104 present at the banquet, and hundreds who desired to secure tickets were unsuccessful, as the space was very limited. The yachtmen were invited to view Osborne House, and Her Majesty ordered that every attention should be paid the visitors. The Americans have received invitations to a banquet at Southampton and Liverpool, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club, at the request of their noble Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, sent a deputation to Cowes, consisting of Col. Williams and Mr. Thomas, inviting the Americans to a banquet in London. By desire of the guests fifty of the illuminated cards were sent to each yacht. This afternoon, Col. Taylor, Mr. Lawrence Jerome, Mr. Knapp and another American gentleman, visited Mr. John White's extensive shipbuilding yard at West Cowes, where they were hospitably entertained. They viewed the model-rooms and saw some interesting experiments in a wet basin of the Witchcraft, Gipsy, and other miniature model yachts, which afforded them much pleasure. They also went over the dockyard, escorted by Mr. White, and were conducted over the well-known tower forming part of Mr. White's residence, after which they left for London. The builder of the *Henrietta* (Mr. Steers,) is an Englishman. His father was a shipwright in Plymouth Dockyard, and his emigration to America was brought about under circumstances somewhat peculiar. A Mr. Thomas was employed as an officer in the above-named dockyard. An American frigate came into Plymouth Sound, and the Captain and chief officer lodged at Mr. Thomas's house. He (Mr. Thomas) was a clever draughtsman and shipwright. The Americans were quick to discover his talent. The result was that he was engaged with a Mr. Merritt, also an officer of Plymouth dockyard, to proceed to America, where they were made master shipwrights. Knowing the ability of Mr. Steers, Mr. Thomas wrote to England, and engaged him to go out. His (Mr. Steers') son commenced yacht building on his own account, and constructed many splendid vessels.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Account of the Great Fire—The Losses—Present Appearance of the Ruins.

From the London News, Jan. 1.

The crowds who visited the Crystal Palace yesterday could hardly realize the fact that on the previous day a great fire had destroyed a large and valuable portion of the building, unless they went up to the north end, and were permitted to peep through the screen by the police. It will be remembered that this screen, or "bed tick," as it was contemptuously called, was loudly condemned at the late Crystal Palace meeting, but it has had a noble revenge of its traducers, as it is now universally admitted that but for its lucky interposition, the world-famous building would have been almost wholly destroyed. Providentially the wind on Sunday afternoon blew gently from the southwest, and to this fact, and the constantly saturated screen, is to be attributed the safety of the main portion of the building. On our arrival at the palace yesterday we found the screen still standing, and completely hiding the destruction which had taken place at the north end, whilst from thence down to the refreshment department everything was going on as usual. The band discoursed eloquent music, the learned dogs went through their elaborate performance, Mr. Punch played out his comedy, and finally the pantomime was performed with all its original force and effect. The directors and all the officers of the palace were at their posts, and having the damages repaired with extraordinary celerity. Both Mr. Bowley, the manager, and Mr. Grove, the secretary, were actively engaged all day, and both were full of confidence that the accident need not, and would not, interfere in the slightest degree with the Christmas amusements.

As to the origin or incidents of the fire itself, we have little to add to the accounts that have already been published. The origin of the fire is still, as to the exact facts, a mystery, but the general impression seems to be that it arose from an overheated flue, situated somewhere near the Queen's apartments and orangery at the north end of the place. There was a large beehive stored in this quarter, a remnant of the dramatic *fête*, and, this being filled with straw, it was at one time conjectured that spontaneous combustion might have taken place. Another notion was that there had been some carelessness in the carpenters' workshop, but the final conclusion to which all the experts have come is that the flues have done it all; and it must be remembered in corroboration that the temperature of the interior of the palace has been kept very high since the commencement of winter, and more especially from the commencement of the Christmas entertainments. A policeman who was on duty at the north end saw flames bursting out of the Queen's apartments, and went immediately to apprise the single fireman who is kept on duty on Sundays. By the direction of the latter a hose was got ready and commenced playing, and it may be mentioned that all the statements which have appeared as to the early scarcity of water are incorrect, there having been ample supplies from two great reservoirs, one under and one over the burning quarter, available from the very commencement of the fire. Immediately after the hose had been set playing in the Queen's apartments, the fire caught the flooring of the "Tropical Region," which, from the constant heating, had become as dry as matchwood, and rapidly across to the ladies' retiring-room, whence it spread rapidly upward and into the Assyrian Court, which, in a short time, it completely destroyed. It is curious that, although it had been checked in its passage across the building by the cotton screen, it soon pierced the glass and melted the iron here, descending into the beautiful Alhambra, which, we are sorry to say, seems at present to have been irreparably injured. It will be remembered that this was the most beautiful of the courts, the *chef d'œuvre* of Owen Jones, and had cost more than any two of the others. But now it is all a mass of smouldering ruins, and dimmed and blistered *débris*. The Hall of the Caliphs is silent, the fountain of the Lions has ceased to play, and the desolation so pathetically described in the Moorish ballads seems to be completely realized. The Assyrian Court might be spared, but every one will regret the Alhambra, and wish that its restoration may be included in the repairing plans of the directors. On the opposite side, the Byzantine Court has suffered considerably, but not so much as to leave its repair a matter of doubt or difficulty; and from this spot, looking south, it may be said that the destruction has terminated. In the tropical region itself all is destroyed or has disappeared. The birds, some of them of great rarity, have been burned or have escaped into the outer air; a similar fate has befallen the monkeys, and, worst of all, the most recent importation, the "Baby Hippopotamus," has been destroyed. The body of the unhappy young monster was recovered yesterday, and lay, a huge mass of half-wasted flesh, close to the base of the great water tower. At one period of the fire great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of this great tower, which, it must be remembered, is constantly kept "loaded" with thirty tons of water in its topmost story, but although the flames curled round its lower pillars, and twisted and melted all the slighter iron-work in the neighborhood, the tower held its ground firmly, and now presents but the slightest appearance of injury. Had it fallen, it would have been a most serious addition to the accidents of the day.

The mammoth tree has entirely disappeared, a circumstance the more to be regretted when we remember that the whole number of trees above ground of this description is said to be very limited, while their distant location in the valleys of California renders the hope of replacing them, except at enormous expense, of the very slenderest description. Monti's beautiful allegorical fountain has escaped with but slight abrasion, but sad havoc has been made among the brilliant little gold and silver fish which so lately darted and frisked about in its dancing waters. Men were employed yesterday in shoveling them out, and as we passed many pails had already been filled with the bodies of the victims. The noble palm which the late Sir Joseph Paxton took pride in, as being the largest in Europe, has entirely disappeared, and so has the gorgeous Christmas tree on the other side of the screen, which had to be sacrificed to strategic necessity. A similar tale must be told of many of the exhibitors' stalls in the upper nave, but it is to be inferred that their loss has not been excessive, as they had all resumed trade with full supplies yesterday morning.

The destruction of the library and reading-room has already been mentioned; but it must be added, that with it has disappeared an immense mass of valuable music, the accumulations of eleven years and of successive conductors. As a proof of the celerity with which the repair of damage has been undertaken, we may here mention that a temporary reading-room has already been opened, and was yesterday filled with the *habitués* who had been "burnt out" on the previous day. The Indian Court is a heavy loss, and, what is worse, one that can hardly be replaced; but whatever can be done will be done without delay by the directorate to restore this Court, as well as the other attractions of their building which have been destroyed or injured by the fire, as rapidly as possible.

Of course, in the discussions which took place in the Palace yesterday respecting the calamity, estimates as to probable amount of pecuniary loss were not forgotten. We were at some pains to collect the opinions of several competent judges, and we found their estimates to range from a minimum of £50,000 to a maximum of £100,000, the preponderance of opinion, however, inclining to a mean between the two. It is satisfactory to know that, whatever the cost, the loss will not fall altogether on the shareholders, as the building is largely insured. The repairs will be taken in hand at once; indeed they may be said to have already commenced, as the ruins were covered with workmen busy clearing away all day yesterday, and in the meantime the whole of the Christmas programme will be repeated daily with undiminished spirit. The fire lasted altogether about two hours from its first discovery until it had been completely subdued. Capt. Shaw and the brigade of the Board of Works worked most energetically and successfully, and they were powerfully assisted by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who was promptly on the spot, attired in brass helmet and the full uniform of the brigade. Part of his grace's salvage was a valuable parrot, the gift of Blondin to the palace; but the rescued bird was by no means grateful, as we understand that in the excitement of the moment he bit his protector severely on the wrist. The Duke's prompt attendance at the fire may be a matter of surprise, but it is understood that on any important fire breaking out in or near the metropolis a telegram is immediately dispatched from the brigade headquarters to Sutherland house.

Victor Hugo's Christmas Fete.

It is now ten years since a protest published against a violation of the sacred right of asylum was made a pretext to drive from the island of Jersey the Frenchmen who had sought refuge there after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. To that act of expulsion the sister island of Guernsey owes to-day the immense honor of sheltering one of the master minds of Europe—Victor Hugo.

In this beautiful little isle of the Norman Archipelago the latest works of his imagination have been written, and it is to Guernsey, as "the rock of hospitality and of liberty," that he has dedicated the last of his books, the *Toilers of the Sea*.

But it is not only in wreathing round her rocks the flowers of his genius that Victor Hugo tenders to his asylum thanks for her hospitality. Guernsey gives to the exiled poet a refuge, the poet gives to the poor of Guernsey a tender and generous assistance, and his name is as well known among the destitute children of Porte St. Pierre, whom he makes the sharers of his bounty, as his fame is familiar to the thinking portion of mankind, who know him through his genius. "Poor children are, perhaps, the most affecting objects on the earth; to them we owe benevolence and succor." These were his words, and they have not been the mere expression of useless sympathy, for once every week some twenty-two poor children assemble to a substantial dinner in his house, and at the end of December takes place the annual feast and distribution of clothing, which may be called the Christmas number of the great writer's charitable works. There is no selection among these children on account of creed or country. Channel islanders, English, French and Irish (the last are not the fewest), are all welcome, and the sole claim to hospitality is to want it. It is now five years since this little institution of a fortnightly dinner was first established by M. Hugo, and each year he has had the satisfaction of seeing his example more widely followed in different parts of Europe by many who wish to benefit their suffering fellow-creatures.

On Thursday last, the 27th December, the annual Christmas *fête* took place at Hauteville House, in Guernsey. There were assembled some forty-two children, varying in age from three to twelve years; all looked happy and joyous, and seemed perfectly at home in the house, and in the presence of their host. The *fête* was divided in three parts, an excellent lunch, a distribution of clothing, and a Christmas tree. Previous to the distribution, Victor Hugo addressed his guests and visitors in the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You are aware of the object of this little meeting. It is what, for want of a better term, I call the festival of poor little children. I desire to speak of it in the humblest terms, and with this feeling I would borrow the simplicity of one of those little ones who now hear me. To do good to poor children, as far as I am able, is the object that I have in view. Believe me there is no merit in the act, and what I say I sincerely mean. There is no merit in doing for the poor what we can, for what we can do it is a duty to do. Do you know anything more sad than the sufferings of children? When we suffer—we who are men—we suffer justly, we endure nothing but what we deserve, but children are innocent, and suffering innocence—is it not the saddest thing in nature? Here Providence intrusts us with a portion of its own functions. God says to man: I confide to thee the child. And he does not confide to us our own children alone—for it is simply natural that we should have care for them—and the brute obeys this law of nature, better sometimes than man himself. God intrusts us with all the children that suffer. To be the father, the mother of poor children—this is our highest mission. To have toward them the paternal feeling is to have a fraternal feeling toward humanity.

M. Hugo then explained the idea which first led him to establish this fortnightly dinner, an idea, he said, which had its origin in a report upon the diet of poor children made eighteen years ago by the Medical Academy of Paris. "But," continued M. Hugo, "engrossed, when in France, by the business of public life, I had no time for establishing dinners for poor children. Profiting, however, by the leisure which exile has given me in Guernsey, I have carried the idea into execution. Believing that if a good dinner once a month could do so much good, a good dinner once a fortnight would do still more, I have fed forty-one children, twenty-one of whom come to me every week. Moreover, when the end of the year arrives I wish to give them the little pleasure which the children of the rich find in their own homes; I wish that they also may have their Christmas. This little *fête* is composed of three parts—a luncheon, a distribution of clothing and a distribution of toys—for joy is an element of children's health. Therefore it is that I dedicate to them annually a Christmas tree. This is the fifth celebration of the *fête*. And now why do I say all this? The only merit in a good action (if there be a good action) is to say nothing about it. I should, in fact, be silent if I thought only of myself. But my object is not merely to do good to forty children. My object above all is to set a useful example. This is my sole excuse."

In support of the beneficial effects attending the adoption of this system in other countries, M. Hugo read extracts from two newspapers—the *Petit Journal* and the *Times*. The Treasurer of the Ragged Children's Dinner Fund, writing to the last named paper, had stated that during the late epidemic in London not one death from cholera had taken place among 200 poor children who had thus been nourished. Upon this fact the speaker laid great importance, and, after expressing a hope that the "mournful and deplorable word 'ragged'" would soon disappear from the noble English language, he thus concluded:

"This, ladies and gentlemen, this is my excuse for describing to you what takes place here. This is what justifies the publicity given to the dinner to the forty children. It is that from this humble origin there arises a considerable amelioration in the condition of suffering innocence. To relieve children—to train them into men—such is our duty. I will add but one word more. There are two ways of building churches. They may be built of stones—they may be built of flesh and bone. The poor whom you have succored are a church that you have built from whence prayer and gratitude ascend to God."

Many know the marvels of Victor Hugo's pen; few are acquainted with the magic of his voice, and only those who have heard him speak in public can realize to its full extent an utterance which vibrates in singular union with every thought which it expresses. In Hauteville house, on Thursday last, all stood upon the same level of equality, no invitations were issued, the doors were open to whoever thought fit to enter, and the only reserved places were for the poor. It seemed a place were class distinctions were for a time at least forgotten, and all met together, without surprise or embarrassment, on the neutral ground of a great man's humanity.

Interesting Letter from Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham has addressed the following letter (in French) to M. Berryer:

Cannes, Dec. 28.

My Dear and Illustrious Confrere: I send you the report of the discourse which I delivered at the Manchester Congress; and, as it was in my 89th year, it is almost certain that I shall not deliver another.

On taking leave of the public, I thought it incumbent on me to express my sentiments against wars, and against those great murderers of whom the Emperor Napoleon I. was the most guilty.

But I have added that his nephew, Napoleon III., has great merit for his declarations against war. My indignation against those murderers was accompanied by my scorn for the folly of those who encouraged them by their applause.

Accept the assurance of my sincere friendship.

H. BROUGHAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Communication from the Commissioner of Jurors—Appropriations for Payment of Salaries.

The Board met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. Blakely in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Supervisor Herrman directing the clerks of all the County Courts to report the names of all the officers and attendants on the Courts, with the services rendered by them during the past year.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors recommending that the Board make provision for the payment of jurors in Civil Courts as they have power to do. This the Commissioner thinks would secure contented jurors, and do away with a class of persons who make it their business to interfere with the jury service.

The Commissioner states that the total amount of fines received by him during 1866 was $11,432 50; salaries and expenses, $8,530 60; cash paid to County Treasurer, $2,901 90.

The Communication was referred.

An ordinance making following appropriations, in anticipation of the passage of the Tax Levy, was adopted:

Salaries—Legislative Department	$38,300 00
Salaries—Executive Department	105,500 00
Salaries—Judiciary Department	417,000 00

The Special Committee on the New Court-house recommended that the following bills be paid:

Allen & Stevens, lumber	$4,764 00
James Cummings, machine work	159 43
H. Sinclair, plaster ornaments	692 36
Pay-roll of laborers to Jan. 5	3,396 96

The report was adopted and the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Contested Seat—The Sheds of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to be Removed—The Title to the King's Farm and Garden—City Railroad Receipts—The Rent of the Corporation Counsel's Offices.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Shannon in the Chair.

The President announced that he had appointed James Early Reader to the Board.

Mr. Reilly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby respectfully requested to report to this Board at its next meeting his opinion in writing if it is competent for the present Board of Aldermen to abrogate and set aside the proceedings had and taken in the case of McKnight *vs.* Ely, Feb. 5, 1866, and if such proceedings so had and taken were not final and irrevocable.

Mr. Loew moved to refer the resolution to the Special Committee already appointed.

Mr. Ely said he thought it very strange that such a motion should be made. He would like to know what there was in the resolution that it should not go to the Corporation Counsel. It merely asked for information, and as there appeared to be a diversity of opinion in the Board it seemed necessary that such information should be obtained.

The motion to refer was adopted, by a vote of 10 to 7.

Mr. Varnum offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to report on the expediency of the practice of making donations for the payment of assessments on churches and charitable institutions, and also to report the names of all applicants for donations who may be, in the opinion of the Committee, entitled to donations.

A resolution directing the Committee who have under consideration the claim of Peter McKnight to the seat of Wm. L. Ely, to report at the next meeting of the Board, was laid on the table.

Mr. Norton offered a resolution inquiring of the Street Commissioner and Corporation Counsel what proceedings they had taken for the removal of the sheds belonging to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River; the removal of the same having been directed by the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ward offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is reported that a large tract of land, lying between Liberty and Warren streets, Broadway and the Hudson River, formerly known as the King's Farm and Garden, belongs to the City of New-York, therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform this Board what action is necessary to be taken to place this City in possession of this land.

Mr. Varnum said the Corporation Counsel would have some work before him, as the title to the property had been in dispute for fifty years past.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving the returns of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies for the past year, as follows: Sixth-avenue, $512,516 03; Eighth-avenue, $735,526 94.

A further communication was received from the Comptroller, inclosing one from the Corporation Counsel, asking that provision might be made in the Tax Levy for paying the rent of the offices occupied by him at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street.

Referred to the Committee on Land.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Moore, instructing the Clerk to supply each member of the Board with a badge, staff of office, stationary, &c.

Amendments were offered to give the badges only to those members who had not received one last year; to restrict the cost to $25, and the weight to less than half a pound. All the amendments were lost, and the portion of the resolution relating to badges and staves was then stricken out, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Norton remarked that the staves were useful for fishing-rods, and he did not know how he should get along without his.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 4 P. M. on Monday next.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Present, All the Members, One Police Captain, Fifteen Policemen, One Coroner and Any Quantity of Roughs—The Councilman of the Inkstand Apologizes to the Board, but Refuses to Beg Pardon of the President—The Apology Accepted—Spicy Debate—"Chucking Odium" at Members.

At the request of thirteen members of the Board of Councilmen, which body had adjourned for two weeks, a special meeting was held yesterday afternoon. For two hours before the time announced for the meeting the vestibule of the City Hall was thronged with roughs, rowdies, thieves, pickpockets, shoulder-hitters, and City officials, all of whom expected there would be a repetition of the disgraceful scenes attending the last meeting, and that during the row the opportunity might occur for them to ply their several vocations. The lobby of the Council Chamber was filled with these characters, friends of the members, while scattered among the crowd of Councilmen and spectators were fifteen Policemen, commanded by Capt. Brackett. There was also present one Coroner, who had doubtless been attracted thither by the prospect of getting a job, anticipating, probably, that another Councilmanic row would lead to the death of one or more of the members. His services were not required. It was reported that a reconciliation between the opposing factions in the Board had been effected, but every one knew that a breath would serve to convert the Council Chamber into a Donnybrook Fair.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Brinkman, the President of the Board, at whom Councilman Long threw an inkstand last week. The Clerk read the letter of the thirteen members requesting the special meeting, and also the minutes of the last meeting.

Councilman Hartman moved to have the minutes corrected. He said that at the last meeting Councilman Stacom had moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes, but the President refused to put the question. The minutes just read set forth that the question was put and lost. He therefore moved to have them corrected in that particular, as he didn't see how a question could be lost when it was never put.

Several other members thought the question one of little account, but others wanted the President to appear right on the record. The correction was ordered to be made.

Councilman Stacom was anxious to know at whose request it was that the police were present, and wanted them removed. He said this is a legislative body, assembled to transact the business of the City, and it is an insult to the Board to send policemen here to guard them. The Board, he thought, was capable of taking care of itself, and it would be impossible to transact any business while they were under guard. He didn't know who had invited them, but he thought it a great piece of impertinence, and hoped the Board would see that they were forthwith removed.

Councilman Roberts said it was the duty of the police to protect the citizens, Councilmen as well as other respectable people, and he was glad to see them present. Our inkstands are not fastened to our desks, and we may at any moment have a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last week. When members go so far as to throw inkstands at the head of the President, there is danger of a riot, and it is time for the police to interfere. Had not the President acted in a modest and retiring manner at the last meeting, there would unquestionably have been a fight. He very judiciously declined the quarrel. While such assaults are liable to be committed by the members it becomes the Police authorities to keep watch of them. We have business to transact to-day, and while the Police are here no member will dare to throw inkstands about promiscuously.

Some further remarks were made about the Police, whose presence seemed to disgust the Democratic members particularly.

Councilman Webber put a *quietus* to the further discussion of the matter by offering a resolution to the effect that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Board for the ensuing year. An amendment was offered that the rules which governed in 1866 be adopted until otherwise ordered. The amendment was lost and the original resolution adopted.

Councilman Barney moved that Councilman Long, who threw the inkstand at the President last meeting, be allowed to make a personal explanation, and permission to that effect was granted.

Councilman Long rose, and turning his back to the President, and in no way recognizing him, said: "I feel very bad—am very sorry for what has occurred. What I did was done in the heat of passion, and I apologize to the Board. I will offer no apology to the President, but I do to the Board. That's all I've got to say."

It was moved that Mr. Long's apology be accepted.

Councilman Roberts—The member has apologized to the Board which was not insulted. The President of the Board was assaulted by the member, and the apology should be made to him. It was only through the assault on the President that the Board was insulted. I hope the apology will not be accepted as it has been made. We have come here to do the people's work, and we ought to work in harmony, and to exclude all personal feeling.

Councilman Stacom said the members ought to be satisfied with Mr. Long's apology. He had offended the dignity of the Board, and he had apologized to the Board, and that ought to be sufficient. He did not thing the President entitled to any apology. There was great excitement at the last meeting, and the President added to it by his conduct. There were twelve of us sitting here calling for the ayes and nays, and it wouldn't put the question. His conduct was calculated to excite the members, and it is not surprising that decorum was overlooked. If my friend, who stood by me on that day, offended any other member of the Board by his remarks, I hereby apologize for what he may have said. The Democrats in the Board have much cause for complaint in regard to the organization, and I shall go further into the matter at some future time; or if the Republican side wish to do so, I am ready to fight it out now. There has been an effort made to intimidate us, by the President, by members, and by outsiders—men who are drawing salaries from the public treasury, and should be attending to their duties, but who have come here to create an excitement.

Councilman Roberts repeated his assertion that Mr. Long's apology was not such as he desired to see him make, and thought he should include the President, or at least omit to mention him at all.

Councilman Murray thought the apology all that was required, and that the remarks and actions of Mr. Roberts were calculated to keep alive the existing dissensions. For his part, he wished every word and line of the reports of the last meeting could be expunged from the newspapers and from the minds of all intelligent men. It is a fact that the Democratic members have been badly treated in consequence of some of the Democrats going over to the Republicans. We would be glad to have them come back to the party and work with those who have been true to it for the interests of the City. Do you men think to desert the Democratic Party? Are you going to follow the lead of Greeley, or Butler, or Phillips? Can you stomach Butler, garlic and all? I ask the gentlemen if they are going to follow such leaders, and I wish the members from the First Ward to hear me particularly.

The speaker continued for some time to abuse the Republicans generally and the Democrats who had voted with them particularly. He was twice called to order—once for not speaking to the question and once on the ground that this was not a political meeting.

Councilman Flynn, of the First Ward, waxed wroth at the imputations cast on his Democracy by Councilman Murray, and informed that gentleman that he was in as good standing in the Democratic ranks as any one in New-York, and continued: "I don't want the gentleman chucking odium on me here or anywhere. The trouble is, I haven't been invited to any of the caucuses. Why is this? I'm a good Democrat, and why am I not invited to the caucuses if the members mean to be honest? I'm not following Greeley nor swallowing Butler, nor none of the rest of 'em." The speaker concluded by hoping Mr. Long's apology would be accepted.

Another member said: "I hope Mr. Long will repeat his apology to the Board, and omit all mention of the President."

Mr. Long, rising excitedly—Mr. Long won't do any such thing.

The question was then put as to accepting Mr. Long's apology, and was carried.

A communication from the Mayor, disapproving of certain acts of the Board in regard to paving the streets, was read.

Resolutions providing for further paving jobs were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman McVeney found the presence of the Police objectionable and moved that they be sent away.

Councilman Flynn thought the Board had nothing to do with the Police, and that the good sense of the Captain would tell him when his presence was no longer required.

The President then named the Committee on Rules, among other members Councilman Dailey.

Councilman Dailey—I won't serve on any Committee appointed by the President.

Councilman Stacom moved that Mr. Dailey be excused from serving on any Committee. Which was agreed to.

A motion to adjourn was offered.

Councilman Stacom—I hope we won't adjourn now. This is a special meeting called, I suppose, for the transaction of some important business. There must be something else to come. I haven't seen anything yet worth calling a man away from his business to attend this meeting for. If there is anything else to do let us do it.

The motion to adjourn till Thursday next was put and carried.

While there was no outbreak during the session, it was plain to be seen that the dissensions have not been adjusted, and that the members are likely to get into a fight at any moment.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Violators of the Law in the Police Court—The Accused Held to Bail.

Nearly every seat in the Tombs Police Court was filled yesterday morning, by anxious friends of those liquor dealers who were so unfortunate as to be arrested for alleged violations of the 14th section of the Excise Law, during Sunday afternoon and night. When the liquor cases were called up by Justice Hogan, the sitting Magistrate, there were twenty-four persons arraigned on such charges, as follows:

John Lamb, No. 19 Mulberry-street.
Michael O'Neil, No. 48 Roosevelt-street.
John Gleason, No. 52 Oak-street.
William Powers, No. 34 Oak-street.
Patrick Joyce, No. 117 Washington-street.
Ferdinand Miller, No. 131 Greenwich-street.
Joseph Graham, No. 227 West-street.
August Schneräfeger, No. 414 Washington-street.
Frederick Haupt, No. 17 Centre-street.
John Kensinger, No. 29 Park-street.
Francis Kestleman, No. 65 Mulberry-street.
Henry Schwab, No. 82 Hudson-street.
James C. Kelly, No. 28 Hubert-street.
John Bender, No. 13 Walker-street.
Michael Fenerly, No. 258 Mott-street.
John A. Nelson, No. 16 Batavia-street.
Charles Smith, No. 57 Bayard-street.
Henry Hahn, No. 6 Centre-street.
John C. Ramel, No. 88 Duane-street.
Henry Engelage, No. 542 Pearl-street.
James Foley, No. 90 Baxter-street.
Francis Bruffell, No. 19 Baxter-street.
Alexander Holeman, No. 7 Elizabeth-street.

The evidence being considered conclusive, the accused were all committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, furnishing bail in the sum of $100 each for their appearance, and they were then permitted to depart. Very little excitement was manifested in Court, the delinquents and their friends evidently considering the law a fixed fact. In fact, one of them remarked, while signing the bonds, "that the dog was dead indeed."

The following-named individuals were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Dodge, upon the charge of violating section 14 of the Excise Law: Richard Ortloff and Mary Shoemaker, No. 57 East Twelfth-street; Jacob Stampf, No. 385 Second-avenue; Richard Parrell, No. 208 West-street; Adam Kaiffer, No. 158 Laurens-street; Peter M. Devos, No. 200 Wooster-street; John H. Carstens, No. 372 First-avenue; Edward Walderter, No. 231 Third-avenue; Frederick Selge, No. 239 East Nineteenth-street; Baptiste Remion, No. 136 West Thirty-sixth-street. Each of these parties was bailed in the sum of $100 to answer the charge.

Sixteen liquor-dealers were arraigned at [illegible]

Court, charged with violating the Excise Law. Their names will be found below:

Henry Guser, No. 18 Broome-street; Wm. Josy, No. 134 East Houston-street; Patrick McAllear, No. 498 Grand-street; Bankratz Anschwick, No. 205 Delancey-street; James Wrenn, No. 43 Mangin-street; Herman Beer, No. 56 Orchard-street; William Elliot, No. 24 Jackson-street; Gothile Vohle, No. 153 Christie-street; Herman Meyer, No. 13 Jackson-street; Welsey Gordon, No. 47 Mangin-street; Michael Mallen, No. 24 Jackson-street; Jacob Deckerman, No. 134 East Houston-street; Peter N. Wallace, No. 14 Jackson-street; Aaron Browning, No. 17 Broome-street; Herman B[illegible], No. 317½ Bowery; Louis Bacat, No. 145 Delancey-street. The accused were bailed in the sum of $100 each, to answer.

The following-named persons were arraigned before the Magistrate at the Yorkville Police Court to-day, and admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer the charge of violating section fourteen of the Excise Law: Henry Nieman, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; O. A. Fitzsimmons, Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues; Mary Conklin, Third-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street; Henry Leonard, corner First-avenue and Forty-fourth-street; Eugene Hues, northwest corner Ninth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; Ernest Haas, southwest corner Tenth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street; Frederick Shroeder, No. 247 West Forty-third-street; Andrew Koff, One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Third-avenue; Jacob Goetz, No. 226 West Fifty-third-street; Henry Hollings, northwest corner Broadway and Fifty-first-street; John Och, West Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's Times, was held to bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge. The other parties arrested at the same time in his place were discharged with a reprimand.

OPERATION OF THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The court-room of Justice Cornwell and of other Justices before whom the parties charged with violating the Excise Law were brought yesterday morning, were densely crowded by sympathizing friends of the accused and others, who appeared to take great interest in all that transpired in regard to those arrested. The majority of the delinquents, misapprehending the order of Superintendent Kennedy, fixing the 22d inst. as the time when all the provisions of the law would be enforced, opened their places of business before daylight yesterday morning, and as the Police Captains did not understand that the order applied to this city, they caused the arrest of all offenders. Those arrested were arraigned before the Justices named and disposed of as follows:

Before Justice Cornwell.—Alex. S. Van Keuren, Alex. Weir, Robert Swithenbank, John Lawler, Henry Behrans, Ed. Smith, Jno. Donan, Patrick O'Brien, John R. Howland, Henry Myers, James Gratrix, (druggist,) Joseph Keihl, John Johnson, James McNally, John Myers, August Albert, Diederick Leatyn, Charles Boger. In consequence of the misapprehension existing in regarding the time when the law would go into operation in regard to opening places of business before daylight, the Justice deemed it proper to adjourn the examination of the cases until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Before Justice Buckley.—The following were disposed of before Justice, Buckley: Casper Schweinfeert, fined $30; Richard Newton, held in $300 bail to answer.

Before Justice Morehouse.—Justice Morehouse disposed of the following: Patrick Tornan, fined $30; Philip H. Sturdert and William Dasell—cases adjourned till Wednesday for examination.

The Williams Forgery Case—Examination Before Justice Hogan.

The adjourned hearing in the alleged case of forgery against Wm. C. Williams, who is also charged with complicity in the swindles of the pretended firm of Folger & Tibbs, came up yesterday before Justice Hogan. The charge against the prisoner is that he forged the name of Smith & Co., of No. 60 Catharine-street, to a check for $300 on the Central National Bank, and at the preliminary hearing the complainant, Sampson H. Smith, made a series of very inconsistent statements in relation to his connection with the case, and the alleged forgery seemed to be rather doubtful. The first witness called was Alfred Jewett, who testified that he had asked Sampson H. Smith who composed the said firm, and was informed that S. H. Smith and his brother were the partners, and that no one else was interested therein. Mr. Smith said he knew nothing about the transactions of Williams; he had not given Williams permission to sign the name of the firm to checks. On cross-examination Mr. Jewett stated that he knew Smith & Co. had received goods from Folger & Tibbs; had no dealings with Smith & Co.; did not say to prisoner's father that if he would help witness to get the money due him he would try and get Williams off; did not know what the clerk was paid for.

Wm. V. Curtis, of No. 9 White-street, testified that he had given the check to the accused for an advance upon some goods received; did not know his place of business; recognized Folger & Tibbs' carman as the one who brought the goods; the check had been charged against witness' firm.

The examination was then adjourned until Wednesday, at 9 A. M., owing to the absence of witnesses.

Alleged Fraud.—A young man named Henry Steele, Jr., was arrested in Exchange-place, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, by Detective Robinson, of New-York, on a charge of fraud, in collecting claims from the Government and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. Mr. Steele, in company with other parties, has been in the claim collecting business in Park-row, New-York, and it is alleged that after obtaining the necessary information from widows and other applicants for soldiers' pensions, he has collected the amounts and failed to pay them over to the rightful owners. The accused was taken to New-York for examination, before United States Commissioner Osborne.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
13—Leigh vs. Hay.
[illegible]—Cohn vs. Dudman.
[illegible]—Gillott vs. Esterbrook.
[illegible]—Morange vs. Meigs, Jr.
[illegible]—Hatch vs. Brewster.
[illegible]—Willits vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
[illegible]—Prontz vs. Potter.
[illegible]—Kranitzky vs. Liell.
[illegible]—Shortland vs. Babcock.
[illegible]—Limberger vs. Wescott.
[illegible]—Kran vs. Levy.
[illegible]—James vs. James.
[illegible]—Edson vs. Bristol.
[illegible]—Moore vs. Bennott.

Nos.
60—Goodyear, Jr. vs. Ladd.
61—Paxson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
62—Postley vs. Sherman.
63—Nunemacker vs. Lanier.
64—White vs. Williams.
65—McCready vs. Thorn.
66—The East River Bank vs. Butterworth.
67—Gilman vs. Gilman.
68—Same vs. Same.
69—Clark vs. Metcalf.
70—Niblo vs. Binsse.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Pollard vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Zinn vs. Uhfelder.
[illegible]—Rothschild vs. Sagles.
[illegible]—Witte vs. Ulrichs.
[illegible]—Cahill vs. Palmer.
[illegible]—Naylor vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Foster vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—Genet vs. Howland.
[illegible]—Kiersted vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Copeland vs. Watson.

Nos.
1619—Shepard vs. The American Bank Note Company.
1035—Ogden vs. Harwood.
1079—Cuddehy vs. Dinsmore.
961—Coffin vs. Kelley.
1013—Hudson vs. Reed.
9—Bram vs. Hastings.
4037—Dutcher vs. Babcock.
991—McCaffrey vs. Hasler.
1041—Gentil vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Peckham.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
[illegible]—Waring et al. vs. The Ind. Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Fettrich vs. Reynold.
[illegible]—Newton et al. vs. Sharkey.
[illegible]—Lindsley et al. vs. The European Pet. Co.
[illegible]—Bull vs. Shumacker.
[illegible]—Westervelt vs. The Hermet. Barrol Co.
[illegible]—Halgarten et al. vs. Farley.
[illegible] (No. 1)—Bank of New-Orleans vs. Brander Jr., et al.

Nos.
255 (No. 2)—Same vs. same.
256 (No. 3)—Same vs. same.
616—Wood vs. Snebley.
168—Snare vs. Ludlow.
674—Marshall vs. Sterling.
504—Treadwell vs. Beveridge, et al.
896—Dater et al. vs. Miller.
902—Holt vs. Terpenny.
908—Palmer vs. Hodges.
910—Hyams et al. vs. Spenner.
928—Ford, Admr., vs. Mich. S. and N. Ind. R. R. Co.
960—Bumey vs. Owens.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—White vs. Hinsdale.
[illegible]—Wadsworth vs. Chandler.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Herzel.
[illegible]—Mossignado vs. Speroni.
[illegible]—Ives vs. Bauer.
[illegible]—Newton vs. Parker.
[illegible]—Com. Ex. Bank vs. Lloyd.
[illegible]—Waite vs. Birdsall.

Nos.
180—Frank vs. Koebler.
205—Barendahal vs. Perzell.
209—Hall vs. Carroll.
217—Furnald vs. Cheesebrough.
219—Cox vs. Green.
221—Blumenstal vs. McHugh.
230— — vs. —
233— — vs. —

The general call is No. 241.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Rice et al. vs. Spear.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Duggan.
[illegible]—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
[illegible]—The Count Johannes vs. Fisk.
[illegible]—Cook vs. Genin.
[illegible]—Thomas, by guardian, vs. Ranch.
[illegible]—Stewart vs. Legrain.
[illegible]—Unger, an infant, vs. the Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry R. R. Company.

Nos.
2819—Spofford et al. vs. Gentill.
2889—Schweiger vs. Kelly, Shff. &c.
2891—McBinney vs. Martin.
2895—The Cooper Union vs. Bourks.
2897—Reynolds vs. Schultz et al.
2899—Duesenbury vs. Dickerson et al.
2061—Kelly vs. the Union Trans. & Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Prentiss.
[illegible]—McFadden vs. Blake.
[illegible]—Heckscher vs. Grave.
[illegible]—Fettrech vs. Armstrong.
[illegible]—Hyatt vs. Quackenbush.
[illegible]—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—White vs. Same.
[illegible]—Rasswog vs. Seymour.

Nos.
3032—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
3038—Farrell vs. Wilkinson et al.
3040—Wiley, Admx. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3042—Levi vs. Lauterback.
3044—Marks vs. Koenig.
3046—Tinson, Survivor, &c., vs. Welch.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
[illegible]—De Coni vs. Burgess.
[illegible]—Bayley vs. Secor.
[illegible]—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
[illegible]—Benham vs. Bluxome.
[illegible]—Harmon vs. Keys.
[illegible]—Phillips vs. Dowley.
[illegible]—Lowenthal vs. Krauss.

Nos.
511—Herrmman vs. Strauss.
10—Balch vs. Duncombe.
489—Anderson vs. Ritch.
573—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
315—Birket vs. De Laredon.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.
370—Darrow vs. Hamill.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—McFreeman vs. Street.
[illegible]—Sortens vs. 3d-av. R. R. Company.
[illegible]—Jones vs. Com. Ex. Ins. Company.
[illegible]—Nasson vs. Corwin.
[illegible]—Wood vs. U. S. S. B. Co.
[illegible]—Barker vs. Stecker.
[illegible]—Abernethy vs. Bird.
[illegible]—Brady vs. Lamb.

Nos.
335—Eyner vs. 2d-av. R. R. Company.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.
1145—Bogart vs. Newman.
573—The National City Bank vs. Schenck.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Ins. Co.
575—Linock vs. Smith.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Opens at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
— —Lyons vs. Titcomb.
— —Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Schahet.
— —Chapple vs. Boynton.
— —Mosier vs. Havens.
67—Milier vs. Rosenstein.
— —Bristol vs. Delamatetta.
54—Straub vs. Hayes.
52—Hart vs. Ferg.
— —Valentino vs. Valentine.
72—Chase vs. Williams.

Nos.
74—The Bishop D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
75—Gomez vs. The Cent. A. Trans Co.
76—Mendelson vs. Bauer.
77—Lord vs. Hamilton.
78—Willis vs. Rodefelt.
79—Soe vs. Schultz.
81—Oberlander vs. Smith.
82—Mock vs. Fowler.
83—Quinn vs. Taylor.
84—Davison vs. The C. D. N. & E. Railroad.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Charles Martin, a seaman lately employed on the American ship *Galena*, was brought up before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having, on the morning of the 16th of November, 1866, while the ship was on her way between New-York and Hamburg, killed Joseph Green, the cook on board of the ship, by means of a handspike. It appears that on the morning alluded to the second mate, Charles Snyder, went on deck and called the watch then on deck aft. The order was not obeyed, and he went forward as far as the galley, where he found the crew engaged in a quarrel with the cook, Martin having in his hand a handspike, which he used in a threatening manner to Green, the cook, and called on him to come out of the galley and he would kill him. The second mate called upon the watch to come aft again, when one of them responded, and told him that the cook had given them badly-cooked provisions and that was the cause of the quarrel; the second mate told them they should see the captain and he would make it all right; subsequently they all went aft, Martin leaving the door of the galley rather slowly; then the cook came out of the galley with a butcher's knife in his hand, and as he followed up Martin raised it up as high as his shoulder, preparatory to making a plunge at Martin; the accused, still having the handspike in his hand, raised it and with one blow brought the cook to the deck; he struck him once with the handspike after he was down, and he was dead. Martin was held for examination.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

L. Brown and F. M. K. Mills were brought before the Commissioner on the charge of having defrauded the Government under the following circumstances: Bridget McArdle testifies that on the 2d inst. the defendants, with Henry Steele, Jr., and William Reed, forged a certificate setting forth that she could not leave her room on the day referred to; that it was signed by Steele as Notary Public; also, that a copy of an oath of allegiance bore her signature, which was forged; also, that there was a forged indorsement on a check dated Jan. 2, 1867, which check was presented to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, by Alpheus Forbes, Pension Agent, in favor of deponent, for $400 72, and obtained it. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each. Steele was subsequently arrested and held. Reed is still at large.

THE WHISKY CASE.

Michael Sheay, who was arrested on the charge of illegally removing two barrels of whisky from a distillery store in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was discharged; the Commissioner being of the opinion that he had been used as a tool for other and guilty parties.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Smalley.

United States vs. *J. Nelson Luckey*.—In this case, on motion of this District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was ordered to be entered.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. *William Gallagher*.—The defendant herein was tried on a charge of having in his possession a counterfeit $100 note. The evidence for the Government showed that one of the detectives in conversation with him proposed to buy counterfeit money, and the defendant showed him this bill and proposed to sell him a quantity at $27 for $100; they chaffered about it, and in the conversation the detective learned that a man named Gordon was to furnish the stuff, and then made an appointment to meet him at a subsequent time. He then had him arrested, and on his arrival this $100 bill was found on him.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Sanford.

Charles Harper, indicted for counterfeiting, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty, and his sentence was suspended.

Fraudulent Conveyances—The Question as to the Assignability of the Right of Action to Set Aside Such Conveyances, Finally Determined by the Court of Appeals—Highly Important to all Members of the Bench and Bar.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

Dennis McMahon, Assignee, &c., vs. *Thomas E. Allen*.—The plaintiff, a well-known lawyer of this City, commenced a suit in equity, as assignee of one Chas. T. Harrison, against the defendant, formerly a woodenware merchant in Washington-street, to set aside a conveyance procured by the defendant from said Harrison of the latter's interest in his mother's property on the ground that the defendant procured it by fraud practiced on said Harrison.

This suit the defendant contested, and it was referred to the late Judge Kent for trial as sole referee. After a very patient hearing of the whole case and all the evidence, the Referee made his decision that the defendant had defrauded Harrison out of his property, and set the conveyance aside. From this report Allen appealed to the General Term, and it was there argued before the four Judges by Mr. Mathews for the defendant, and by Mr. McMahon in person. The General Term came to the conclusion that the cause of action was not assignable, and reversed the judgment of the Referee on that sole ground. Mr. McMahon considering their opinion as erroneous, appealed in turn to the Court of Appeals, and in September last that appeal was argued before them by Dennis McMahon, the plaintiff, in person, and by Mr. Mathews for the defendant. At this Term the Court of Appeals have reversed the opinion of the General Term, and have affirmed that of the Referee, which decided that the defendant procured the conveyance in question by fraudulent means, and ordered it to be set aside. So that after thirteen years and eight months delay in the Courts, the plaintiff has been sustained and a question of great importance in the law settled. The following is the

OPINION

of the Court of Appeals:

Hon. Ward Hunt, J.—On the 22d of March, 1852, Charles T. Harrison was the owner of a life estate in No. 694 Houston-street, New-York, as tenant in common with his brother Samuel. At the same time the defendant was indebted to the said Charles in the sum of $500, for moneys received by him belonging to said Charles, from the surplus of the sale of No. 14 Charles-street, and for rents of said premises in Houston and Charles streets, collected by defendant while assuming to act as agent for the said Charles T. The said Charles also had an interest in certain trusts under his mother's will, which, under some circumstances, might be of value. He was at this time a mariner, had been such for seven years previously, was reckless, improvident, unacquainted with business as transacted on land, easily led and persuaded to do foolish things, was needy and in want. At and before the time mentioned, the defendant stood in a fiduciary relation to said Charles, from having acted as his agent in collecting the rents and surplus interest, as above mentioned, and had also been the agent of the executor of his mother's estate, who was also trustee of personal property directed to be invested for the benefit of Charles T. and his brother Samuel.

On the day mentioned the defendant, by unjust and unequitable means, obtained from the said Charles T. Harrison a conveyance of all the lands, tenements, claims, demands, bonds and money belonging to him as devisee, legatee or appointee of his mother, or as one of her heirs-at-law, describing particularly certain interests and certain lands.

Charles T. Harrison was then ignorant of business, and of the value and situation of his property, unacquainted with the state of accounts between himself and the defendant, unable himself to investigate them, and had no counsel to advise or assist him. The defendant knew all these facts, knew him to be reckless, improvident and dissipated, and did not disclose to him the state of his affairs, but concealed them, and drew him into making the above conveyance, the consideration of which was grossly inadequate, and the defendant's conduct in obtaining the deed was inequitable and fraudulent. The actual value of the estate so conveyed was at least $2,300, and under some contingencies it would have been more valuable. The amount paid by the defendant to said Charles T. was about $1,100, of which $700 was in money, $150 in a gold watch, and $250 was paid to the defendant's counsel, for which the said Charles T. received no benefit whatever. At the time of the said conveyance Charles T. was indebted to the amount of $600, and his creditors are prejudiced by the conveyance afor said.

On the 3d of August, 1852, the said Charles T. Harrison made an assignment to the plaintiff for the benefit of creditors of all his property and rights of action, with full powers to sue for and collect the same.

On the 3d of September, 1852, the defendant, by further fraud and imposition, obtained from the said Charles T. a writing attempting to revoke the above assignment to the plaintiff.

The facts stated are as found by the Referee in his report, and there is evidence to sustain them. They are not interfered with by the Supreme Court in the judgment given by it, and are obligatory upon us. We are not at liberty to weigh the evidence to determine whether we should have reached the same conclusion. (Code, § 272.) Upon the above facts the Referee directed the setting aside of the conveyance to the defendant of March, 22, 1852; that an accounting be had by said defendant of the moneys, rents and interests received by him, and judgment was entered upon his report in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

The defendant appealed from this judgment to the General term of the First District, where the judgment of the Referee was reversed on the sole ground, as stated in the opinion, that the cause of action could not be transferred by Harrison, so that an action could be maintained upon it in the name of the plaintiff.

A transfer of property, real and personal, is obtained fraudulently and inequitably by false representations made by the transferee to the transferrer, by abuse of a fiduciary relationship, by practice upon a reckless and improvident sailor. The transferrer makes a subsequent conveyance of all his property and causes of action to the plaintiff, for the benefit of his creditors. Can the plaintiff maintain an action in his own name against the first transferee to set aside the conveyance to him, as having been fraudulently and unequitably obtained, and by an abuse of a fiduciary relationship.

In the recent case of Dickinson vs. Burrell this precise question was presented. (See the Law Reports, Equity series, 1866, Part III., March, page 337.) James Dickinson and others made a conveyance of their respective shares of the real estate of George Whitebeard, deceased, to John Edens, which was liable to be set aside on the equitable grounds, viz.: that Edens was acting as solicitor for Dickinson in relation to the Whitebeard estate, that the consideration was inadequate; that Dickinson was in indigent circumstances and ignorant of the value of property conveyed. Dickinson subsequently made a voluntary settlement of the same property in trust for himself for life, with remainder to his children as he should appoint, and in default of appointment to all his children who should attain twenty-one years of age, or, being daughters, should marry, in equal shares. The bill was filed by five of Mr. Dickinson's infant children, to set aside the conveyance to Edens as to, their portion of the estate. The other three childrene the Trustees of the settlement, and Edens, were the defendants in the suit. Mr. Dickinson was not a party. Edens demurred to the bill for want of equity. Mr. Selwyn, Q. C.; Mr. Jessel, Q. C., and Mr. Hemmings, in support of the demurrer, claimed that the plaintiff could not institute the suit, arguing that at the time of making the voluntary settlement Mr. Dickinson had parted with all his interest in the property for a valuable consideration, and that the settlements therefore conveyed nothing but the right of suit to set aside the previous conveyance, which was contrary to public policy, on the ground of champerty, and not to be supported in equity. They further argued that if a *bona fide* conveyance would authorize the suit, it was otherwise with a voluntary settlement, which the settler could at any time avoid by a subsequent conveyance for value. Mr. Southgate, Q. C., and Mr. Webb, in support of the bill, argued that there was no rule in equity prohibiting the sale of property which the assignor was entitled to recover by suit; that the right of suit was incidental to the right of property, and did not affect the right to assign it. The demurrer was overruled with costs.

Lord Romilly, M. R., deciding the case, said: "Upon the allegations contained in the bill, I am of the opinion that a case is made out upon which, if proved as there stated, this Court would give relief at the instance of the proper persons. The only question, therefore, that I have to determine is, whether by reason of the deed of April, 1864, the plaintiffs have a right to ask for that relief which their father, the settler and the trustees of the settlement have refused or decline to concur in asking for such relief." He proceeds "assuming the deed of April, 1864, to have been executed for value, then the right of suing is incidental to the conveyance of the property, and passed with it, that is, if James Dickinson had thought fit, after the sale to Edens in 1860, to sell the same property to A. B. saying that the previous sale was a fraudulent one, and thought he himself would not take any steps to set it aside if A. B. thought fit to do so, he might, and that he would sell his interests in the property to A. B. for a sum of money then *bona fide* agreed upon in such a case, in my opinion A. B. could have maintained the suit. The distinction is this. If Dickinson had sold or conveyed the right to sue to set aside the indenture of December, 1860, without conveying his interest in the property which is the subject of that indenture that would not have enabled the grantee A. B. to maintain this bill, but if A. B. had bought the whole interest of James Dickinson in the property then it would.

The right of suit is incidental to the property conveyed, nor is it, in my opinion, a right which is only incidental to the property when conveyed as a whole, but is incidental to each interest carved out of it." He then considers the point that the conveyance was voluntary, and whether that fact alters or affects this right to sue, and says: "I am of the opinion that it does not. * * *. Assuming a voluntary deed to be complete *bona fide* and valid, and unaffected by a statutory disability, I know of no distinction between such a deed and one executed for valuable consideration. The estate and limitation created in such a deed have the same operation and effect as in a deed executed for value, and must be construed in the same manner, and it carries with it all the same incidents and rights attached to the property conveyed as are carried by a deed executed for value, and the grantee in this respect stands in exactly the same situation as if he had paid value for the property conveyed."

This was a well-considered case, is of high authority, and, in my opinion, is an accurate exposition of the law. I think it should control the present case.

The Oneida Bank *vs.* The Ontario Bank, 21 N. Y. R., 490, 498, and Tracy *vs.* Talmage, 14 N. Y., 192, were cases similar in principle to the present. In the former case the Ontario Bank had issued certain post-dated drafts, which are held to be within the prohibition of the statute against bills or notes not payable on demand. Assuming such draft to be void, it was held that the party who received them upon a loan of money to the bank was entitled to the money advanced by him, either upon the basis of a contract of loan, treating that as valid and rejecting the illegal security, or upon a disaffirmance of the contract as for money had and received. It was further held that the discount of such a draft by the Oneida Bank for Perry, the original lender, and the transfer of the same by him to the Oneida Bank, the plaintiff gave to such transfer the same rights of action against the Ontario Bank that Perry had, the Court says: "He who sells a security and receives his pay for it, necessarily sells whatever claim or right the security is understood by the parties to represent."

In Tracy *vs.* Talmage the Morris Canal and Banking Company had received certain post notes which were held to be void. The Morris Company transferred $196,000 of such notes to the State of Indiana. The consideration for the post notes was certain State stocks delivered to the Banking Association issuing the same, and the question among others was whether the State of Indiana was entitled to recover that consideration, the notes being considered void. There was no pretence that anything except the notes had been transferred in form, but it was held that the State was in equity the assignee of the demand which the notes professed to represent, and was entitled to recover the value of the stocks, (see 21, N. Y., 499.)

In Waldron *vs.* Williard, 17, N. Y. R., 466, the firm of Bourn & Co. executed to the plaintiff a writing that "we have this day sold to M. R. Waldron all our interest in the goods sunk by the boat *Wyoming*," with certain other particulars. It appeared that in the April preceding Bourn & Co. had shipped the goods in question by the defendants' boats on the Hudson River, that the boat was sunk, and after being fifty-five days under the water, it was raised, the goods on board were taken out, and sold for the benefit of the line. These facts were known to both parties to the bill of sale; it was held by this Court that the above sale operated as a valid assignment of the rights of action against the carrier for the non-delivery of the goods.

The case of Prosser *vs.* Edmonds, 1 Young & Co., 481, &c., is cited as an authority in opposition to the doctrine. I have stated I do not understand the question at issue to have been invalid in that case, or that it was intended to have been decided by Lord Abinger. He says that when a party assigns his whole estate, and afterward makes an assignment of the same estate generally to another person and the second assignee claims to set aside the first assignment as fraudulent and void, the assignor making no complaint of fraud the right of the second assignee to make such a claim would be a question deserving of great consideration. He expresses his present impressions as against the right, and illustrates his idea by suppositions which are at variance with the principles established in the cases in our Courts. Lord Romilly says in Dickinson *vs.* Burrell *supra* "that the case before us does not fall within the rule established by that decision of Prosser *vs.* Edmonds. Nor is this case in principle like that of Nicoll *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, 2 Kern 121. The decision there was that when land was conveyed with a condition subsequent a mere failure to perform the condition does not divert the title, but there must be an entry or what is equivalent by statute by the grantee or his heirs, and that this right of entry did not pass by a conveyance of the land. This was the express ground that the conditions subsequent were reserved for the benefit of the grantor and his heirs solely, and that no other person could take advantage of the breach. Of a similar character are the usury cases sometimes cited, which hold that the defence is a personal one, and that none but the borrower technically, or his personal representatives, can set up the defence. In regard to an adverse holding by the defendant at the time of the execution of the assignment, the case of Dickinson *vs.* Burrell, as well as that of Livingston *vs.* The Peru Iron Company, (9 Wen., 511,) show that such defence is not available where the holding was under a deed fraudulently obtained. In the latter case it appeared that Livingston made a voluntary conveyance to his sons of a large tract of land in Clinton County. The sons filed a bill against the defendants alleging that their purchase was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations as to the character and value of the land. The defendants demurred on the ground that they were in possession of the land at the time of his conveyance by Livingston to his sons by virtue of the deed under which they claimed. The Court of Errors held against the demurrer, deciding that possession under a deed fraudulently obtained could not be deemed adverse, so as to avoid the deed of the plaintiff.

The Court below, in my opinion, were in error in holding that the assignment to the plaintiff did not authorize the suit brought by him in his own name.

The evidence of abuse of the confidence arising from a *fiduciary* relation brought the case within the principle of Yates *vs.* Williamson, "1 Law Reports, Equity Laws," p. 528, which was shortly this: "A nephew of a former trustee of B.'s property being commissioned by his uncle to advise B., a young man aged 23, of intemperate and extravagant habits, in the settlement of his college debts, which amounted to £1,000, and to advance him £500 for the purpose, offered to give him £7,000 for his undivided moiety of an estate under which there were coal mines, the working of which had been discontinued for fifteen years, pending the negotiation. A. obtaining from C., a mining engineer, an estimate putting the value of the minerals under the entire estate at £20,000. A separate solicitor was employed for B at A's suggestion, and before completing the bargain A urged B to consult his father, (with whom he was not upon good terms.) A did not communicate to B the valuation of the engineer, nor did he suggest to him to consult a mineral engineer. B accepted A's offer of £7,000, and died shortly after executing the conveyance. On bill by B's administrator to set aside the purchase *held* that such a fiduciary relation existed that the suppression from B of the engineer's valuation rendered it impossible for the Courts to sustain A's purchase. Sir A Page, V. C., says: "The broad principle on which the Court acts in cases of this description is that whatever there exists, such a confidence of whatever character that confidence may be, as enables the person in whom confidence or trust is reposed to exert influence over the person trusting him, the Court will not allow any transaction between the parties to stand unless there has been the fullest and fairest explanation of every particular resting in the breast of the one who seeks to establish a contract with the person so trusting him. * * * The young man having then said that he was determined to dispose of his property, it was absolutely impossible for Robert Williamson filling as he did that position of confidential adviser, to enter into any treaty for the purchase of that estate without communicating to him every particle of information that he himself possessed with respect to its value."

The judgment of the General Term should be reversed, and that of the referee affirmed with costs.

An Alleged Case of Brutality on the Third-avenue Cars—A Woman's Leg Broken in Two Places Through the Ruffianism of a Conductor—The Jury Give $5,000 Against the Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JAN. 14.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

Mary Isaacs vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company*.—This action was tried yesterday. For some unexplained reason the Railroad Company produced no witnesses in defence. The plaintiff brought the suit to recover $5,000 for personal injuries sustained under the following circumstances: On the night of Nov. 24, 1865, the plaintiff and a daughter-in-law of hers had attended the opera at at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street. Between 11 and 12 o'clock they took one of defendants' cars going down, and on the way plaintiff told the conductor they wished to get out at Spring-street. He said yes, he would stop there. The plaintiff testified on the stand that when the car got to Spring-street she rang the bell herself, seeing that the conductor did not intend to do it. The car did not stop for the first ringing, and hence she rang again, at the same time stepping out on the platform. About this time the car had slowed somewhat, and she again asked the conductor to stop, so that she and her daughter-in-law could get off. The conductor replied the car was stopped enough for her. Plaintiff then said she would not get off until the car came to a stand. Whereupon, as testified to by both the plaintiff and her daughter-in-law, Sarah Isaacs, the conductor put both his hands on plaintiff's shoulders, as he was standing behind her, and shoved her off. She fell on the street, and the fall caused the fracture of one of her legs in two places. She was soon after taken to the hospital, where she was confined to her bed for eight weeks. After she came out she was compelled to walk upon crutches for two months more. In fact, she was not entirely well yet. She has been the mother of fifteen children, eight of whom are now living. Her husband was eighteen months in the war, and while a soldier he was so disabled as to prevent him from contributing to the support of the family. Her occupation, she said, was that of monthly nurse, and her injuries were such that even now she had great difficulty in discharging the duties of her vocation.

The daughter-in-law corroborated substantially the statements of the plaintiff as to the accident.

Mr. Nathan, who was in the vicinity of the place of the accident, testified that the car was running down at "race-horse speed."

The witnesses were all cross-examined by defendant's counsel, and after a brief summing up on both sides, the Court charged the Jury, who, after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict for $5,000, the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff Mr. Morrison; for defendants Mr. Potter.

Another Action Against a City Railroad Company for Damages—Complaint Dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 14.

Judge Cardozo, Presiding.

John Frieler vs. *The Ninth-avenue Railroad and the Seventh-avenue Railroad*.—This was an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the alleged carelessness of defendants. On the 10th of October, 1865, plaintiff took passage on a Ninth-avenue car, riding on the top of the car, with his legs hanging over the side. While passing through West Broadway, the car came in collision with a car of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, by which plaintiff's feet and legs were badly crushed, permanently disabling him from following his avocation as a porter, and for which he claimed $2,500 damages. The facts on behalf of plaintiff having been testified to, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that plaintiff contributed to his own injury by carelessness in riding on the outside of the car.

The Court remarked that there did not appear from the evidence to have been any particular negligence on the part of the defendants, and the motion for dismissal was granted.

For plaintiff, Kaufman, Frank & Wilcox; for defendants, Ashmead & Waite and Smith & Robinson.

Action for Damages Sustained During the July Riots of 1863.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 14.

Justice Jones presiding.

Angus Ross vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York*.—This as in action to recover $16,000, the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff from the acts of the mob during the draft riots of July, 1863. Plaintiff carried on the pork-packing business on the corner of West Washington and Houston streets, and his establishment was consumed by fire kindled from the burning of Baker, Wells & Co.'s lumber-yard, adjoining, which is alleged to have been set on fire by the mob. The case was tried once before, when the Court nonsuited the plaintiff, on the ground that the testimony to the fact that Baker, Wells & Co.'s premises were fired by the mob was insufficient. The question was carried to the General Term, which decided that the tesimony on this point should have gone to the Jury, and a new trial was therefore granted.

Mr. Parsons, in opening the case to the Jury, said that the testimony as to the mob having set fire to the premises from which plaintiff's establishment took fire would be circumstantial, but he claimed that it was of such a character as to be not less conclusive than positive evidence. Plaintiff's establishment was situated three blocks from the place where the first life was lost during the riots. This was the hanging and burning of an inoffensive negro in Carmine-street, opposite the graveyard. While this fiendish act was being committed, the mob threatened that the next object of their vengeance would be the lumber-yard of Baker, Wells & Co.—the reason for this threat being that this firm employed negroes on their premises. The same night that this threat was made Baker, Wells & Co.'s lumber-yard was set on fire; the mob was committing its ravages in that vicinity during the night, and the inference was irresistible, when taken in connection with the circumstances of the case, that the fire was their act.

Caroline Morrison, the first witness for plaintiff, testified that on the evening of Monday, July 13, she heard from Miss White that the mob had threatened to destroy Baker, Wells & Co.'s lumber-yard; subsequently she was awakened from her sleep by the blaze from the burning lumber-yard.

Margaret White testified that while on her way home about 8 o'clock of the evening of the 13th, she passed the mob in Clarkson-street, where the negro was hung, and heard them say that the "next place would be Baker & Wells' lumber-yard."

Mrs. Kate Hutchings testified that the fire broke out in a pile of shingles in Baker, Wells & Co.'s lumber-yard, which was visible from her window.

A. R. Orton, commander of a hose company that went to the fire in Baker, Wells & Co.'s lumber-yard, testified that on arriving at the fire they found a crowd of perhaps a dozen standing in Houston-street, one of whom said "let us cut the hose."

J. L. Cregier, also a member of the hose company, heard the threats to cut the hose. The crowd, he said, was composed of Irish laborers; they were prevented from cutting the hose by members of the hose company; previous to the fire he heard the rioters threaten to burn the hose company's house.

Several other witnesses were examined to show that the premises of Baker, Wells & Co. had been threatened by the mob previous to the fire, and that the probabilities were altogether in favor of the theory that the place was fired by the rioters.

The examination of plaintiff's witnesses was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court, and the trial will be continued this morning.

Barney, Butler and Parsons for plaintiff; Recorder Hackett for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 14.

By Barnard, J.

Simon Hacks et al. *vs.* John Ponder; motion denied; leave to amend given. The People ex rel. Benjamin F. Mudgett *vs.* John Sykes, Jr., et al.; motion granted. George H. Fernald *vs.* Charles A. Cheesebrough; motion denied. John G. Repplier et al. *vs.* John H. Willis; motion granted; judgment to stand as security.

By Ingraham, J.

James H. Elmor *vs.* The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company et al.; motion denied and injunction dissolved.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

SENTENCES.

The following named persons who had been remanded, were brought up yesterday for sentence:

Henry Vincent, who confessed to his guilt on a charge of forgery in the third degree, and whose counsel had been searching for his good character for three days, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

John McKeon, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Adams, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Michael Bettner, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

Daniel Murphy pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Ann Hackett, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

A BURGLAR BROUGHT TO TERMS.

George Brown pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. Brown and three others, who were indicted with him, broke into the clothing store of Michael Quinn, No. 59 New Bowery, on the night of the 5th of September last, and stole therefrom forty-four coats of the value of $220. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A PICKPOCKET DISPOSED OF.

Wm. Rickerson pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. He stole a silver watch and chain from Robert Schanahan, of No. 532 Pearl-street, on the 24th of December. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

STABBING AN AUCTIONEER IN THE BACK.

Aaron Jennings pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having stabbed John H. Draper in the back, at No. 112 Pearl-street, while selling goods at public auction, on the 24th of May last. He was remanded for sentence.

SUSPENDED AND DISCHARGED.

Frank A. Ellis pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny of money, having on the 29th of December last, stolen from Hiram J. Messenger, of No. 139 Broadway, the sum of $625. He subsequently made restitution of $577, and the son of complainant applied to the Court through the District-Attorney for the exercise of mercy in the case. The prisoner was therefore discharged under suspended sentence.

STEALING TWO COATS.

Patrick Conroy, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 17th of December last he stole from John McBride, of No. 112 East Twenty-third-street, two coats of the value of $104. One of the coats was found upon the person of Conroy and the other was under his arm. In addition to the coats, a memorandum book belonging to Mr. McBride was found in the pocket of one of the coats. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Crispin Cardenas, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and composite chain of the value of $100 from Raphael Valdez, of No. 54 West Eleventh-street, on the 11th of November, was tried and acquitted.

Benj. Crogan, Thomas Egan and James McGovern, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of having on the 12th of December last stolen butter, cheese, &c., of the value of $65, from Ashael Wright, No. 244 Fulton-street, was tried and acquitted.

Michael McGinn, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing a wolf-robe of the value of $45 from Hopkin B. Davis, of No. 113 East Twenty-third-street, on the 4th of December last, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* James Leavell—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas McCabe—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Ryan—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Walter Primer—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Collins and Maria Stuart—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* R. B. Van Varick—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mauritz Berry—petit larceny.
The People *vs.* John Murphy—petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis Rourke—burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Thomas Wilson—burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Wm. McFarland—burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Geo. Ryder, *alias* Rats—attempt at burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Wesley—false pretences.
The People *vs.* Barnard Lewis—receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Christopher Irwin—robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Gustave De Sailey—forgery third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14, 1867.

20,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C. 102½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R. 108¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 107½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 105⅝
500 do........ 105½
7,000 do........ 105⅜
4,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65 105⅜
16,500 do........ 105⅛
262,[illegible] U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65 New issue...... 104⅛
600 do......Small 104⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '65 New...... 104⅝
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser....S'll 104
5,500 do........ 104⅜
7,000 do......2d Ser. 104¼
10,500 do......3d Ser. 104⅜
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s. '73.. 99½
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan....Reg. 105¼
32,000 Ohio 6s, '81...... 100
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 65½
15,000 do......2d call 65½
10,000 do..........b60 66
5,000 Tenn. 6s......x-c 66¼
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue...... 104⅛
15,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 93⅛
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds...... 84
100 West. U. Tel. 46¾
10 Amer. Ex Co...... 70
100 Pac. M. St. Co..... 168

6 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 167½
25 do........ 167¾
200 do........ 168
200 do.......s60 168
150 do......2d call 168
100 do........s60 168
5 do........ 168⅜
2500 N. Y. Cen........ 109⅞
110 do........ 110
100 do.......b30 110
300 do........ 109⅝
500 do........ 109⅞
400 do........ 109¼
50 do........ 109⅜
400 do........ 109
300 do.......s30 109
200 do........ 109¼
400 do......2d call 108⅞
100 do.......b30 109
100 do.......b60 109¼
200 do........ 109
200 Erie R........ 65¼
200 do........ 65⅛
500 do........ 65⅝
800 do........ 65⅜
100 do.......b5 65⅝
200 N. Y. Cen........ 109
200 Erie Railroad........ 65⅜
100 do.......s30 65
1800 do........ 65¼
200 Hud. R. R........ 128
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr... 81⅝
100 Chic. & R. I...... 102⅝
100 Mil. & St. P...... 47

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 105⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue...... 104⅛
5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser...... 104⅛
7,000 Tenn. 6s, N...... 65¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue...... 93⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan.....R. 105⅜
60,000 O. & M. Cer...... 27
50,000 do......s30 27
100 West. U. Tel...... 46⅝
3500 Erie Railroad...... 65
300 do......s30 64⅞
100 do......s10 65
300 do......2d call 65⅛
300 N. Y. Central...... 108⅞
100 do...... 108⅞
600 do...... 108⅞
200 do......b30 109
1100 do...... 109
300 do......2d call.b10 109
100 Erie R. Pr...... 75½

100 Hud. R. R...... 126
100 do...... 125⅝
200 Reading R...... 104
500 do...... 104½
10 Mich. Cen. R...... 107½
100 M. S. & N. I...... 79⅞
200 do...... 79⅜
700 Ill. Cen. R...... 119⅜
400 Clev. & Pitts R...... 91
200 Chi. & N. W...... 43
500 do...... 43⅛
200 do......b3 43⅛
200 do......b30 43⅛
500 do......b5 43⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. P...... 81⅛
200 do......b15 81⅝
200 do...... 81⅝
800 P., F. W. & C...... 102⅛
100 do......b15 102⅜
100 do......b15 102⅛
100 Chic. & Alt...... 108⅛
200 Mil. & St. P...... 47
200 do...... 47½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...... 63¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

16,000 O. & M. Cer......c 27⅛
300 Canton Co...... 49½
200 do...... 49
100 Butler Coal......b30 19½
100 Mar. Min. Pref...... 31½
100 do......s3 31½
100 do...... 32
200 Union Nav. Co...... 108¼
200 do...... 108
100 do...... 108⅛
3600 Erie R......s3 65¼
300 do......b5 65
1800 do...... 65¼
1200 do......b3 65¼
500 do......b10 65⅛
600 do......b3 65⅜
1200 do...... 65⅜
400 do......b5 65⅛
900 do......b3 65⅜
800 do......s3 65⅜
900 do......b10 65½
200 N. Y. Cen......c 110
400 do...... 110
300 do......b3 110
200 do...... 109⅞
800 do......b10 110
200 Hud. Riv. R.....b10 131¼
100 do...... 130⅝
200 Clev. & Tol...... 126¼

1500 Reading R...... 105
1800 do......b3 105
400 do...... 104⅞
400 do......b10 105
200 do......s30 104⅝
200 T., W. & W. R...... 44
500 M. S. & N. I...... 80⅛
1500 do......s3 80⅛
300 do......b3 80⅜
500 do...... 80⅜
200 do......s10 80⅛
600 Chi. R. I. & P...... 102⅜
400 do...... 102⅝
800 Clev. & Pitts...... 91⅝
400 do......b3 91⅜
600 do......s3 91¼
100 do......b3 91⅛
600 Chi. & N. W...... 43⅛
500 do...... 43⅞
1000 do...... 44
1500 do......b3 44⅛
300 do......s4 44
400 do......s10 44
600 do...... 44⅛
500 Chi. & N. W. Pr...... 82
100 do......b3 81⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d 102⅛
300 do......b3 102⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mar Min Co...... 13
100 Pac. Mail S. Co...... 168
200 Union Nav. Co...... 108
100 West. U. Tel......b3 46⅝
100 do......s3 46⅝
200 N. Y. Cen......b3 109
800 do...... 108⅞
300 do......b3 108⅞
1200 do...... 108⅞
100 do......b3 108⅞
200 do......b10 108⅞
400 Reading R...... 104⅛
500 do......c 104⅛
200 do......b10 104⅛
300 do......s3 104⅛
400 do......b30 104⅜
1300 Erie R...... 65⅛
1200 do......b3 65⅛
200 do......b30 65⅛
400 do......b10 65⅛
100 do......s5 65⅛
200 do......b4 65⅛
200 P., F. W. & C.....x-d 102
200 do......s3 101⅞
200 do......s3 102
100 do......b3 102⅛

1200 M. S. & N. I...... 79⅛
1800 do......s3 79⅛
500 do......b3 79⅞
200 do......b10 79⅞
600 do......c 79⅜
300 do......b5 79½
400 Clev. & Pitts...... 90⅛
100 do...... 90
800 Ch., R. I. & P......b3 101⅜
300 do......s3 101⅝
200 do......s3 101⅝
500 do......s3 101⅝
100 Hud. R. R...... 128
100 do...... 125⅝
200 Tol., W. & W...... 43⅛
800 Chic. & N. W......b3 42⅝
600 do...... 42⅞
1800 do...... 42⅞
1200 do...... 42⅞
300 do......s3 42⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. P......s3 81¼
400 do...... 81⅜
600 do...... 81⅜
200 do......b3 81⅜
400 do...... 81⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Butler Coal......b10 19
300 Mariposa Pr......b10 31½
100 do...... 31⅜
100 do......b30 32
100 West. U. Tel...... 46⅝
300 N. Y. Cen...... 108⅞
200 do......b3 108⅞
200 do......s3 108⅞
100 do......b15 109
100 do......s10 108⅞
2500 Erie Railroad...b3 65¼
2800 do...... 65¼
300 do......s10 65⅛
300 do......b5 65¼
300 do......b10 65⅛
100 do......s15 65
500 do......s3 65¼
200 do......b15 65⅜
100 Hudson R...... 125
200 Maryland An. Coal 8¼
100 do...... 8⅜
300 P., Ft. W. & C...x-d 102½

300 Reading R...... 104⅜
200 do......s30 104⅛
700 do......s10 104⅜
400 do...... 104⅛
1500 do...... 104⅝
400 M. So. & N. I...... 79⅝
200 do......b15 80
100 do......s3 79⅞
300 do...... 80
100 do......b10 80⅛
200 do......b3 80⅛
100 do...... 80⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts...... 91
400 do...... 91⅛
400 do...... 91⅛
200 do...... 91⅜
500 Cleve. & Tol...... 126
300 Chi., R. I. & P......s3 102⅛
300 do...... 102⅝
400 Chi. & N. W...... 43⅜
200 C. & N. W. Pr......b3 82

Monday, Jan. 14—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,083,028
Increase in Specie	1,818,685
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	1,779,751
Decrease in Deposits	15,956
Increase in Circulation	62,324

	Jan. 13, 1866.	Jan. 12, 1867.	Jan. 5, 1867.
National Cap'l	$71,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	234,938,193	258,935,488	257,852,460
Gold and Gold Notes	16,852,568	14,613,477	12,794,892
Other L. Tend'r	73,019,957	63,246,370	65,026,121
Deposits	197,766,999	202,517,608	202,533,564
Circulation	19,162,917	32,825,103	32,762,779
In Sub-Tres'y	72,735,474	101,164,996	102,613,658

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$771,199	Metropolitan	$2,209,304
Merchants'	789,056	Citizens'	140,042
Mechanics'	564,763	Market	553,817
Union	464,530	St. Nicholas	755,255
Phœnix	292,245	Shoe & Leather	934,953
Tradesmen's	743,684	Continental	550,131
Mer. Exchange	456,712	Commonwealth	231,760
Gallatin	496,825	Marine	290,000
Butchers & D	246,565	Atlantic	98,651
Mechanics & T	175,000	Importers'	504,683
Leather	192,000	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	177,596	M. Association	307,125
State	102,666	Grocers'	83,217
Am. Exchange	987,444	East River	263,000
Commerce	5,810,115	Fourth	2,911,255
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,644,209
Ocean	800,000	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,215	Ninth	924,830
Pacific	134,006	First	448,915
Republic	858,650	Third	795,000
Chatham	129,188	N. Y. Exchange	269,128
N. America	339,780	Tenth	911,100
Hanover	291,917	Croton	180,000
Irving	191,062		

Total 47 National Banks	$32,701,248
Total 14 other National and Local Banks	123,855
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 12	$32,825,103
On previous report, Jan. 5	32,762,779
Increase in circulation	$62,324

The Deposit line on the present Bank return, in the aggregate, shows but a trifling change from last Monday:

Increase in Gold Notes	$1,818,685
Decrease in Currency Deposits	1,802,729
Difference	$15,956

The decrease in Greenbacks very nearly corresponds with the loss of Currency Deposits. The Loans are up about a million of dollars. The changes altogether are much lighter than might have been looked for from the demand for Currency to go South, and the excitement in the Money market near the close of the week. Exchange on New-York at the Cotton ports is improving, and the demand for Currency on this market is not likely to increase. It is not an unhealthy sign for trade that Currency is temporarily wanted at the South. The proceeds soon return to New-York in Sterling and French Exchange, or in Domestic remittances by way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

The market for Money has resumed the steady appearance which was noticed early last week, before the exceptional movements of Thursday and Friday disturbed it. The supply to-day is actually easy at 7 ℘ cent., and some considerable balances were left with the leading Brokers at 6 ℘ cent. on Government collateral. This feeling was foreshadowed in Saturday's market, but it was then doubtful whether some new raid would not be attempted, as it was threatened to-day. We believe, however, that the previous experiments of withdrawing Money in the shape of Greenbacks and Certified Checks from employment among the Brokers have been abandoned. The last of the number, that of Thursday and Friday, was wound up this morning and the Certified Checks sent in for redemption, and the Money in Bank which they represented again let loose.

The Gold Room advanced to 134½@134⅝ ℘ cent., at which the business was steady through the forenoon. After 3 o'clock a further advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was made; some sales were made as high as 135 ℘ cent. The Customs demand was $500,000 to-day. The Treasury Office paid out $140,000 for January interest on the Public Debt. To-morrow the Office will pay the 15th of January coupons on $200,000,000 of the Third Series of 7.30 ℘ cent., or such portion of them as may be presented in New-York. The aggregate amount of Interest on this Series is at present about $7,300,000; but the proportion paid at New-York will scarcely exceed $2,500,000, as the other Treasury Offices and all the National Banks acting as Treasury depositories throughout the country are directed to cash these coupons when presented.

The Public Funds were again in demand at the full rates of Saturday. The Consolidated 5-20s were 104⅛@104¼ ℘ cent., and the 7.30s about the same figures.

The Railway speculation was very feverish. There was a sudden break down in New-York Central, on sales which were pressed in large amounts from 110¼ down to 108⅞ ℘ cent. The Street, since the late annual election, holds more of this stock than customary, partly under hypothecation; but the supposition was that it was in strong hands and chiefly among the friends of the new administration. The explanation of the fall and pressure this morning is, that already a serious difference is pending between the new management and Mr. Vanderbilt, who owns the Harlem Road and most of the stock of the Hudson River Road; but the only plausibility about this story is that Hudson shares have also fallen off, and a large jobber in the Hudson interest is a free seller of Central. It is quite as likely, however, that the raid on this leading stock was to affect the general Railway market, or it may be to influence legislation at Albany on the question of the two cents ℘ mile passenger fares. Erie shares, which were so heavily sold on Thursday and Friday last down to 62@61½, have been freely realized upon by the buyers at these low prices since Saturday morning at 65@65½@66 ℘ cent. These sales were renewed this morning, and in turn influenced some sales on seller's option, 60 days. Later in the forenoon the cash price fell to 64⅞ ℘ cent., followed by another rally in the afternoon to 65⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Western Roads took pretty much the same course as Erie—opening steady at 10 o'clock, declining about 1 o'clock and rallying later in the day. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	44⅜	43½
U. S. 5-20s	107½	107¼	N. West Pref.	82	81⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	103	102⅛
N. Y. Central	110½	108⅞	Fort Wayne	103	102⅛
Erie	65½	65⅛	Cumb'land Coal	92½	93
Hudson	131	125	Quicksilver	43⅛	43
Reading	104⅝	104⅝	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	46⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅛	80	Mariposa Pref.	31⅜	31⅜
Illinois Central	120	119⅜	Ohio Certificates	27½	27
Pittsburgh	91½	91	American Gold	134	134⅞
Tennessee 6s	66	65¼	Bills on London	109¾	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Pacific	165
America	134	Chatham	140
Tradesmen's	142	Bank of the Republic	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	127	Bank of N. America	107
National	109	Shoe and Leather	111
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Continental	101
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106
State of New York	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Commerce	112	Central National	111
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	110	Fourth National	105
Ocean	105	Oriental Bank	135
American Exchange	115	Mechanics'	140

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	101
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	92
Erie 7s. 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	99¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Mis. 1st mort.	89
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in January:

1867	$75,133
1866	59,590

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.
This Bank will assume the Municipal Taxes on its shares for the year 1866. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 14,328 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 3,010 bags Corn Meal, 160 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,910 bushels Oats, 1,225 bushels Malt, 973 pkgs. Pork, 665 pkgs. Cut Meats, 488 pkgs. Lard, 84 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) at $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 467 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand has been mainly for Rio, which is steady. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after and quoted heavy; Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales, against receipts of 2,912 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	15,047
Receipts last week	20,957
Receipts preceding week	21,486
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	273,012
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	611,630
Exports since Wednesday	3,220
Exports since Jan. 1	12,764
Exports since Sept. 1	125,403
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	815,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	320,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	550,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last have been 6,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 75; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 65@$11 75; fair to choice do. do. at $11 75@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 65@$12 70 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@10 75
Extra State	10 65	@12 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 15	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 65	@12 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 75	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@17 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day, though the principal holders have not been very eager to realize. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,450 bushels, including White Canada at $3 10; choice Red State Winter on private terms; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35; and White California at $3 ℘ bushel. Corn opened tamely yet steadily, but was subsequently more freely offered, and purchased at lower prices. Sales, since our last, 6[illegible] bushels, at $1 17@$1 18½, chiefly at $1 18, for mixed Western, in store and afloat; and $1 07@$1 12 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but held more firmly. Barley has been in good demand, mainly for export, at, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, part at 90c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 10 for do., free; $1 05 for State, and about 80c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been dull and heavy. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 66c., and State at 67½c.@69½c. ℘ bushel; sales, 17,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 7[illegible] for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and steady, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 25@$11 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1[illegible]@$1 15; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, opening at firmer prices, but closing heavily and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 87 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 62@$20 75 for new Western Mess; $19 15@$19 37, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 20, regular way; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January and February, part at $20 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been more active but rather cheaper: sales 290 pkgs., at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12¼c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 250 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for new short clear, 10⅝c. for long clear, 11c. for short rib, and 10c.@10¼c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb. Lard has been in active demand, chiefly for export, at decidedly firmer prices; sales since our last 1,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12⅝c. for old, and 12½c.@13¼c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at a shade higher prices. Sales were also reported of 1,500 tcs. for February delivery, sellers' option, at 13c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand to-day, at 8c.@8¾c. for Western, and 8¼c.@8⅞c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate request and steady at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $31@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 115 tcs. Beef Hams are in moderate request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is inquired for and is firm at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been inactive at previous figures. Sales since our last, 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@11½c., and 217 boxes Havana, part at 10c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 13c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 109,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 42,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn and 16,000 bushels Barley, at 4½d.@4¾d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow and 175 tons Oil Cake at 10s.@12s. 6d. ℘ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs. For London 40,000 bushels Barley and Oats, at 6d. ℘ bushel.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co,
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route, adopted and aided by the United States Government.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from January in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Miss Rachael Noah, Miss Ida Vernon, Messrs. Barton Hill, Leingwell, Duell, Duff, Donaldson, Decker, Miss Fanning, Miss Andrews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—MARITANA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT and JACK CADE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, NOS BONS VILLAGEOIS.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 5[illegible] Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—PREMIER DANSEUSE, BUTTERFLY PRINCESS, DEWDROP PRINCESS, SNOWDROP PRINCESS, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, by John Zundel, assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to last evening, and by steamship at this port to Jan. 3.

A Paris telegram mentions a vague rumor that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon had been discovered and frustrated by the police.

The difficulty between Italy and Turkey has been amicably adjusted, Turkey paying an indemnity, the amount of which has not been settled.

A revolutionary junta, at Madrid, has issued a strong and stirring address to the people.

The Swiss Government is considering a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

The Russian Government has issued a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspaper press of the Empire.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions, relating to the tariff, currency, duties, &c., were introduced and appropriately referred. A bill was adopted, setting aside the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue in the Territories for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, for the erection of Penitentiaries. Mr. Sumner's amendment to the bill to change the mode of appointing Pension Agents, which extended its provisions to all officers of the Government whose salaries exceeded $1,000, was rejected. The morning hour expiring during the further discussion of the bill, the unfinished business of Friday, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill not being insisted upon by Mr. Poland, who had given notice that he should call it up at that time. Mr. Hendricks' amendment to the third section of the bill relating to the tenure of office was debated by Messrs. Hendricks, Frelinghuysen, Sherman and others; after which the amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Hendricks, that the debate might proceed on the general merits of the bill. The bill was further amended, and was discussed at length by Mr. Williams, at the close of whose remarks the Senate went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, various bills were introduced, read twice and referred to the appropriate Committees. Under the call of States for joint resolutions, the resolution offered on the 7th inst. by Mr. Loan, relating to impeachment of the President, came up and Mr. Kelso having withdrawn the previous question, Mr. Loan proceeded to read a written speech, in which he arraigned the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Hale asked if such language were in order. The Chair ruled that a member was in order if he charged the President with being an accomplice in the assassination, during the discussion of the resolution, which made general charges of high crimes and misdemeanors, and did not make particular specifications; otherwise a member would be unable to state the grounds on which he based his charges. Some discussion ensued, and at the suggestion of the Chair an appeal was taken to the House. The House sustained the Chair, and Mr. Loan continued his remarks. Mr. Hale responded, and asked for at least some indication of the grounds on which such grave charges were made. The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over. The House refused to suspend the rules in order that resolutions might be introduced respecting the contraction of the currency. A resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Thomas H. Oakley to the bar of the House to answer for refusing to testify before the Committee investigating into alleged frauds in the New-York Custom-house. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the coolie trade, and directing the exercise of the authority of the Government in preventing its further continuance. A resolution was adopted suspending the further execution of the act authorizing the payment of loyal owners of colored volunteers. Several communications from the Departments, and petitions, were presented, after which the bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up. The condition providing for impartial suffrage in the State was debated, and the previous question was ordered. Without coming to a vote the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A San Francisco dispatch tells a suspicious yarn about a tremendous earthquake in the Klumath Lake region, a place in the unknown country east of the Cascade Mountains, just above the boundary of California. According to the story the air was full of ashes, and wonderful commotion took place in the ponds and creeks.

We have news [illegible] Sandwich Islands to the 22d ult. [illegible] years a [illegible] in Honolulu is dead. [illegible] influenza, which had been violent, had abated. Three Hawaiians have been murdered recently at Pitts Island.

On Saturday, in Wilmington, N. C., the regular Court issued letters of administration to a colored man for the settlement of an estate. Our dispatch presumes that this is the first case that ever occurred in the Southern States.

The steamer *Sunny South* was burned on Alabama River, near Selma, on Friday night. Over a thousand bales of cotton were lost, and one passenger is supposed to have perished.

LOCAL NEWS.

An important opinion has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals, in which the long mooted and much vexed question as to the assignability of the right of action to set aside fraudulent conveyances is determined. The suit has been pending for over thirteen years, mainly on the question as to whether the right of action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance was or was not assignable. The Referee, the late Judge Kent, decided in the affirmative, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, who brought the suit as assignee. Appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where a full Bench decided that the right of action was not assignable, and reversed the Referee's decision on that ground alone. The plaintiff then took it to the Court of last resort, and that tribunal has now determined that such a course of action *is* assignable, thus reversing the decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, and affirming that of the Referee.

A verdict of $5,000 was rendered yesterday against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for damages alleged to have been sustained by Mrs. Mary Isaacs on the night of the 24th of November, 1865. No testimony was given on the part of the Company. The plaintiff and a daughter-in-law, named Sarah Isaacs, testified that they were riding down town in a car, and told the conductor they wished to alight at Spring-street. That when they arrived there the conductor refused to stop the car entirely, and when plaintiff told him she would not get off until the car was still, the conductor put both his hands on her shoulders, as she was standing on the rear platform, and shoved her off while the car was in motion. One of her legs was broken in two places. She was confined to her bed in the Hospital two months, and walked on crutches two months more. For these injuries she brought her action.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether the question of Mr. McKnight's claim to Mr. Ely's seat in the Board could be reopened, was referred to the Committee having the matter in charge. A resolution was adopted asking the Corporation Counsel what action was necessary to place the City in possession of the land known as the King's Farm and Garden. A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company for 1866 were $512,516 03, and of the Eighth-avenue for the same period $735,526 94. The Corporation Counsel and Street Commissioner were requested to report what proceedings had been taken by them for the removal of the sheds and buildings on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday afternoon. Councilman Long apologized to the Board for having, at the previous meeting, thrown an inkstand at the head of the President, but refused to apologize to the President. After considerable discussion and some display of warmth his apology was accepted. Capt. Brackett and fifteen policemen were present to preserve order.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday a communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors, stating that his receipts from fines during 1866 was $11,432 50, and his expenditures $8,530 60. Appropriations for the payment of judicial and other salaries were made in anticipation of the passage of the Tax Levy. The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday morning and evening at Steinway Hall. The attendance was very large and the exercises very interesting. Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Bishop Thomson, A. L. Long of Constantinople; John McClintock, D. D., Willard F. Mallalieu, of Boston; O. H. Tiffany, of Chicago, and Major-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. The music for the occasion was led by Philip Phillips, Esq.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 152—31 men, 40 women, 29 boys and 42 girls. The principal diseases were as follows: Scarlet fever, 13; pneumonia, 19; hydrocephelus, 5; disease of the brain, 8; consumption, 32; marasmus, 3; convulsions, 7; bronchitis, 5; croup, 8; congestion of the lungs, 6; hooping cough, 4; old age, 5; apoplexy, 3; dropsy, 2.

L. Brown, F. M. K. Mills, and Henry Steele, were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with forging a series of papers and defrauding the Government out of the sum of $400 72, in the name of Bridget McArdle. The defendants are held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

A mass meeting of dentists held in this City yesterday, resolved to raise, by votes a fund of $300,000, to enable them to resist the claims of the Goodyear-Cummings claim for license from dentists who may use the hard rubber in the course of their business.

The examination in the alleged forgery case of W. C. Williams, who is accused of having forged the name of Smith & Co., of No. 60 Catherine-street, was continued yesterday before Justice Hogan. Two witnesses only were examined, and the hearing was further postponed until Wednesday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday eight prisoners were sent to the State Prison for various terms from one to five years; one was sent to the Penitentiary; one was suspended and discharged; three were tried and acquitted, and one was remanded for sentence.

The ninety-seventh Anniversary of the New-York Marine Society was held at Sigostorber's hotel, No. 120 Pearl-street, yesterday. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and the officers already in office, were reëlected for the ensuing year. The proceedings finished with a dinner.

Chas. Martin, a sailor, was taken before United States Commissioner Osborne yesterday, charged with killing Joseph Green, the cook on board the ship *Galena*, on her passage to Hamburgh from this port. He was held for examination.

Last week there were 434 deaths in this City, an increase over the preceding week of 21. Of the number 106 were from zymotic diseases, 35 from scarlatina, and 13 from typhus and typhoid fevers.

The residence of C. K. Hamilton, Esq., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, was consumed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Gold was 134⅛@134⅜ per cent. yesterday. Money steady at 7 per cent. to the brokers, and supply rather easy. The Public Funds firm; the Railways active, with repeated fluctuations through the day. Exchange on London steady at 109¼@109½ per cent.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was somewhat brisker yesterday, chiefly in the way of Corn, Barley, Oats, Lard and Tallow purchases for export, but at irregular prices. The freight market was more active.

Beef cattle sold slowly at the National Drove yards, yesterday. The receipts of prime beef cattle were quite small, while a large proportion of most of the droves consisted of second-rate beeves. Brokers tried hard to get last week's prices for the best animals, but sales were exceedingly slow. Those designated as the "top lots" were usually sold for 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. net weight. There were, perhaps, half-a-dozen animals that brought 17c.@18c. A great many fair bullocks were sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. net weight. The receipts of milch cows are light, and prices lower than formerly. But little is being done in the line of calves. A few fat ones were sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. live weight. Most of the sales are made from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. live gross weight. Transactions in sheep and lambs are moderate. Prices range from 4c. to 8c. ℔ lb. live, gross weight. Only a small number brought 8c. We saw very fair sheep sold for 6c. ℔ lb., live weight. The price of swine has fluctuated during the week. Sales have been slow. Yesterday the best were selling at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Fair to good, 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed, the best sold for 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb.

Rather Cool.—When the new Board of Aldermen for this year met we read that a Mr. McKnight gave notice of protest against Alderman Ely's continuance in the seat he had filled for a year. Supposing the matter to be merely a joke, we paid little attention to it. But it seems that yesterday the resolution came up in real earnest, and the long-eared members who are just settled in their seats actually mean to question the right of membership of one who has served for a twelve-month. The ordinary rule of legislative bodies, that they shall be judges of the election and qualification of their own members, is well known. The present Board of Aldermen has no more to do with those of its members who hold over than they have with the Emperor of China. The other Board are making ruffians of themselves; perhaps it is fit that their coördinate Board should be fools.

The Impeachment of the President—Probabilities and Possibilities.

The impeachment of the President excites a good deal of attention and interest through the country, but not more than it deserves. There is a general disposition to regard it as less serious than it really is. The people find it difficult to believe that the project of impeachment and removal from office is seriously entertained by responsible leaders of the Republican Party, or that the mass of that Party in Congress can be brought to support it. We see, therefore, that it is widely assumed that the inquiry will be suffered to sleep in the Committee which has it in charge at least through the remainder of the present session, and that probably nothing more will ever be heard of it. We think this is a mistake, and that the country will fall into serious error if it rests on this belief.

Those who have brought forward this project are not only serious, but they are zealous and resolute in pressing it to execution,—not on its own account, not merely or mainly to punish the President for alleged misconduct or to vindicate the cause of justice, but because it is absolutely essential to the accomplishment of their political purposes. The removal of Andrew Johnson from office is sought as a *means*, not as an *end*. Wendell Phillips, who is the author of the scheme, denounced the President more than a year ago,—not as a criminal to be punished, but as an "*obstacle* to be removed." He was in the way of the Phillips policy. He had not then done any of the acts for which Mr. Phillips now arraigns him; he had vetoed no bills, and made no removals from office; he had neither "swung round the circle," nor branded Col. Forney as a "dead duck." Yet Mr. Phillips' demand for his impeachment and removal was just as imperative as it is to-day. Gen. Butler, who came somewhat later into the field, and who now considers himself the leader of the Impeachment movement, is not quite so open in his avowal of motives, but none who know his character and ambition can believe that a disinterested and holy indignation against official misconduct has alone inspired the fervor which he displays. Gov. Boutwell, a member of Congress, and also a member of the Judiciary Committee, which has this matter under consideration, said in a recent address, after enumerating the difficulties in the way of reconstruction: "I say further, after the most careful reflection, that I see no possible way out of these difficulties *while the present Chief Magistrate is at the head of the Government*." And again: "Congress is strong,—but it is powerless to execute. It has no hand by which it can wield the vast powers of this Government. Therefore, I say, that during these two years, from the 4th of March next, *if Mr. Johnson continues to be President of the United States during that period*, I do not know how long the restoration of this Government will be delayed." And still again: "I make no prediction as to what the future has in store for us with reference to the President in office; but I only say that *if he continues in office during these two years to come*, I know of no means by which human life can be protected, by which human rights shall be regarded as sacred, or by which any efficient means can be taken for the restoration of these ten States to their ancient place in the Government of the country." Gov. Boutwell is a man whose ideas are always clear, and who is always cautious in the language he uses; and while he avoids a distinct declaration that the President must be impeached *in order* to accomplish the political objects he deems desirable, he does declare, in the most explicit and impressive manner, that his *removal from office* in some way is absolutely essential to all the great ends of Government in the Southern States. Thaddeus Stevens has repeatedly asserted that unless the President is removed, none of the bills for reconstructing the Southern State Governments, and imposing universal suffrage upon them, can be passed.

These declarations from leaders of the Impeachment movement might be multiplied indefinitely. But we have given enough to show that his removal from office is deemed absolutely essential to the success of their political programme,—and that they are, therefore, profoundly and resolutely in earnest in pushing it forward to consummation. If they abandon that, they abandon their whole scheme of reconstruction. They must give up their attempt to reduce the Southern States to a territorial condition,—or to abolish their present State Governments and substitute others in their stead,—or to impose universal suffrage upon them, unless they can remove the President, who, while in office, is an invincible "obstacle" to all these schemes. Are they likely thus to abandon all their cherished plans? If they do their career is ended. They have gone too far to retreat or to halt. *Their* failure is the President's success. Unless they reconstruct the Southern State Governments, those Governments stand as they are; and every day they so stand adds to their strength, and increases the difficulty of overthrowing them.

So far as the leaders of the movement are concerned, we may look for the most zealous and vigorous prosecution of the Impeachment project. But will the great body of the Republican Party follow them? Not willingly, perhaps—but the past shows what we may expect in this regard for the future. The extreme men have never yet failed to bring or drive the mass of the party to their position; and this has more than once been done in the teeth of their most vigorous protests and struggles. On this very question a large majority of the party in caucus decided that no steps looking towards impeachment should be taken, without preliminary inquiry by a committee; yet on the very next day formal articles of impeachment were presented in the House, and a Committee was authorized to entertain and examine them; and scarcely half a dozen members of the party dared to go on record against this proceeding. The "yeas and nays" have a vague but very potent terror for the statesmen of Congress, and the extreme men, who stake everything on success, avail themselves of it with remorseless and unrelenting rigor. Many members while voting for the reference protested that they were only voting for "inquiry"—that they were not to be held committed to the movement; but they are *in the current*, and it will be much more difficult for them to turn back than it would have been to keep out. At what point will they stop? Do they expect to vote that the acts of which the Committee may accuse the President are not proved,—or that they are not offences deserving impeachment? They will find themselves branded as faithless to public morals, as well as to party, if they go on record thus. They have committed themselves to the movement, and they will be coerced into carrying it through. Until the President is actually impeached the public clamor for his impeachment will be incessant and commanding. The scheme will be pushed, just as every kindred scheme has been pushed hitherto,—with vigor, courage and determination. And the man who ventures to oppose it at any stage will very soon be denounced as a Johnson man, a Copperhead, and a rebel, by the leaders of the movement and the Press which they control.

The Committee which has charge of the matter starts with the intention to be very fair, dispassionate and impartial in its inquiries. Its members profess to be fully sensible of the responsibility of their action, and declare their purpose to bring in no bill unless on grounds which the Senate and country will regard as sufficient. But it is not a question of *intent*, but of temper and tone of mind. Their action will be governed far more by their views of public policy and measures—by their estimate of party and public exigencies—than by any distinct purpose and pre-determination. The Committee is wholly in the hands of men who hold openly and avowedly the most extreme views on all the questions which divide the country. They are all zealous to the last degree in support of the extreme policy of Reconstruction on the basis of rebel disfranchisement and negro suffrage. Wilson of Iowa, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Cook of Illinois F. Thomas, of Maryland,—the country can judge whether these men are likely to halt in the march they have commenced, or to exaggerate the difficulties in their way. They certainly will not err on the side of caution. They will not be *too* fastidious, to say the least, in their estimate of official short-comings. They may be perfectly honest and upright in their intentions; yet they may very honestly give weight to testimony which men less credulous would discard, and deem acts to be high crimes and misdemeanors in which less zealous partisans would see only the blunders and derelictions of a fallible but well-meaning official. The chances are two to one that the Committee will bring in an impeachment; and as only a majority vote is required, the chances are also two to one that this impeachment will be sustained by the House of Representatives.

But the mere fact of impeachment is of little consequence. The House of Representatives has an unquestionable right to impeach the President, or any other public officer, and to send him before the Senate for trial. That right is expressly conferred by the Constitution, and may always be exercised, subject only to the responsibility which the country would attach to an act of so much importance. Neither the President nor anybody else would have the slightest shadow of right to resist the legitimate execution of such a process, and all the menaces in which certain Democratic politicians and journals see fit to indulge, in case the President should be impeached, are simply idle and mischievous. But there is another contingency much more serious in its character.

Mere impeachment will not answer the purpose of those who have started this movement;—that, indeed, is only the means by which their real object is to be reached. That object is the *removal of the President from office*; and that removal, to be of any service in the attainment of their political ends, must take place at once. It cannot wait for the trial and conviction. Besides conviction is by no means certain. It requires *two-thirds* of the Senate to convict, and it is scarcely probable that two-thirds of the Senate can be secured for such a purpose. An essential part of the plan, therefore, is to remove the President upon impeachment, as a criminal in custody awaiting trial, without waiting for his conviction. The language of the Constitution seems to be explicit on this point. It says, "the President, Vice-President and all other civil officers may be removed from office *upon impeachment for* AND *conviction of* treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." This seems to require *both* impeachment and conviction as conditions of removal. But it is now contended that this is not a true construction. Gen. Butler in his Brooklyn speech on the 24th of November insisted, in spite of the language of the Constitution, that removal "or suspension" from office might take place as soon as the officer was impeached. And the same view is held by the leading and active advocates of impeachment. They contend that Congress may provide for this by law, though they have not as yet introduced any bill, or taken any other steps, for that purpose. Such a bill would of course be vetoed, and it is more than doubtful whether it could be passed over a veto.

An attempt at removal in the absence of such a law would unquestionably involve very serious consequences. It is scarcely probable that the President would yield to it. It is certainly possible that he would resist its execution, by all the means at his command; and in the absence of an explicit law on the subject he might feel warranted and compelled to use the army and navy for the maintenance of his constitutional prerogative. If Congress should persist in an execution of its purpose, the country would again encounter the perils of a civil war,—not sectional in its character but following more or less closely the divisions of political parties.

We do not think the issue is likely to be pushed to this extremity. The general sentiment of the country is already pretty distinctly pronounced against the whole project of impeachment; and as its contingent perils become more and more apparent, that sentiment will grow stronger and stronger. Still, the leaders of the movement have placed themselves in a critical position. They are committed distinctly and unequivocally to the impeachment and removal of the President, and both are regarded by them (probably with justice) as absolutely indispensable to the success of their plans of Reconstruction for the Southern States. Defeat and failure are equally fatal to their success, and will equally discredit and damage them as a political party. They cannot be expected, therefore, to abandon the scheme or submit to defeat without a strenuous struggle which may in its progress seriously disturb the peace, business and credit of the country—even it does not involve it in still graver perils.

Test Oaths—The Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the unconstitutionality of the test oath enacted by the Missouri Legislature, and also of the oath enacted by Congress to be taken by attorneys and counselors seeking to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Missouri case decided was that of a Catholic priest, who had been indicted for preaching and teaching without having taken the test oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, having reference to participators in and sympathizers with the rebellion. The Supreme Court reverses the action of the State Courts and sets aside the oath as unconstitutional, on the ground that it is *ex post facto* in its operation, and in its nature is equivalent to punishment without trial.

In the other case, two attorneys who took part in the rebellion but were subsequently pardoned by the President, asked to be readmitted to practice in the Court. The test oath prescribed by Congress prevented their readmission, and they applied to the Court to rescind it. The opinion of the majority of the Court, as rendered by Justice Field, sustains the request, and sets aside the oath in its application to practising attorneys. Here again, the retroactive nature of the law forms an element in the declaration of its unconstitutionality. Other considerations, however, invest the judgment with more extended importance. Whatever the offences of the parties, the pardon of the Executive is held to relieve them from penalties, and to restore them, in the eye of the law, to the *status* they occupied before they rebelled. The authority of Congress to limit the prerogative of mercy is denied. The Court further decides that attorneys are in fact officers of the Court, and as such are not subject to the jurisdiction of Congress.

From these decisions Chief Justice Chase and three of his associates dissent. In regard to the Missouri oath, they consider that the question pertains exclusively to the State, whose Legislature has in their opinion the right to exact proof of loyalty from persons proposing to exercise certain functions within its boundaries. As to attorneys, the minority view is that practice in the Court is a privilege which brings persons seeking it within the cognizance of Congress, and renders them as much subject to legislation as though they were officers of the Government.

Missouri, then, must abandon its test oath, and rebel attorneys will no longer be debarred by the Federal oath of office from resuming their labors in the Supreme Court. These points the decisions of yesterday finally determine. Their political effect, we apprehend, will be to stimulate the excitement in Congress, and to increase the complications which beset the legislative adjustment of difficulties that have grown out of the rebellion.

The Market Question.—The discussion upon what shall be the locality of a great New-York market is one which grows in interest and importance. It is conceded by all unprejudiced persons that there must be such a market somewhere, both on the score of convenience and health. The present shanties are breeders of disease in more way than one. Those who frequent them are huddled together in close and odorous passages, which are filled with miasmatic influences at almost all times. Built upon ground reclaimed from the river, the two chief ones—the Fulton and Washington—are during a great portion of the year subject to the damp and noisome influences of a soil little better than a swamp, and, of course, correspondingly unhealthy. They are, moreover, great hindrances to important outlets of travel. The swarms of people who cross the rivers to this City are compelled to run the gauntlet of much that is disagreeable, beside the danger from vehicles, whose number should be decreased rather than increased. In no sense are they either convenient of access or fit for their purpose. Badly situated, badly built, and badly managed, they are discreditable to the City which owns them.

We have spoken of a site which we believe would be suitable in every way—that bounded by Chatham-street and square, Franklin, Elm and Duane streets,—we still adhere to the opinion that this site would offer advantages possessed by no other. It is midway between the rivers, and in the direct route from up town. It would be roomy, and, therefore, more airy, and it would substitute for what is now an eyesore to the City a building which might be made as ornamental as convenient. Not to be omitted among the advantages to be gained would be the relief of traffic on Water, South and Front streets on one side, and West-street on the other. The advocates for continuing the present markets contend that they are easily accessible by cars. There would be if any number of cars reached them. But they do not. On the contrary, the mass of the customers who come from up town have to travel weary distances after leaving the car. The site we propose is on the other hand a great route, which extends far up the island, and by means of which thousands would come to market to it, instead of hundreds who now toil heavy-laden to and from the present dens. Besides, what is the amount of population around Washington Market as compared with that of which the Five Points is the centre? We trust that the whole subject will not be obscured by vested interests or inadequate conceptions of what is needed. A city like this ought to have the best market in the world, and if it does not soon possess it will have itself to blame.

Remarkable Steadiness of Five-Twenties in Europe.—It must be considered somewhat surprising that the impeachment matter has had such an extremely small effect upon our credit and upon the price of our bonds in Europe. The circumstances were known there about as soon as they transpired here, and we judge by our Cable dispatches that the London journals have discussed them very generally. And yet during the week in which the matter has been before Congress, Five-twenties in London have only fallen a fraction of one per cent. from the highest point which they have reached. In fact, they are now higher than they were before the meeting of Congress—higher by two per cent.; and the advance which took place after the receipt of Secretary McCulloch's report has hardly suffered a check. It seems also by a Washington dispatch of this morning that instead of these bonds being sent back here from Europe, as reported, the demand for them on foreign account during the past week has been quite active. We suppose that this steadiness is owing mainly to the fact that it is not believed in Europe the impeachment business will come to anything. They regard it as simply a movement for party purposes, involving no other than partisan results.

Moderate Counsels in England.—The English Reform leaders, who had announced their intention of conducting a vast assemblage of men to the doors of the House of Commons on the first day of the session, and at the same time handing in their petitions for reform, have, it is said, relinquished that intention. It was a blunder ever to have formed such a plan, and must have been very prejudicial to the cause which they represent. There could be but one meaning attached to such a demonstration—it was clearly to be adopted as a measure of intimidation. The applications of physical force to political discussions have usually done more harm than good to the principles which they were intended to advance. There is no possible question in England which needs so much careful handling as this very one of Reform. To create alarm is at once to create opposition; and the spectacle of a vast crowd besieging the Parliament House would at once remind the country of the Gordon riots, the Chartist riots, and such occurrences. It is an aggravation of the want of judgment which must be ascribed to Mr. Bright that the agency of the trades unions has by him been very strenuously invoked. For some time the influence of these unions has been felt to be injurious and tyrannical, and there is a growing opinion that this might advantageously be dispensed with. In using these organizations, therefore, a large number of men who do not belong to them, or are disaffected members, have been alienated from the reform movement, and this is a serious loss to its leaders. This fact should moreover be borne in mind in estimating the strength which the unions have at their disposal for political purposes. On the whole the steps taken, first in uttering principles bordering on revolutionism, and next in attempting to overawe the Government have been sad mistakes which must be retrieved. There can be no doubt that Mr. Bright has lost some of the confidence which was reposed in him by the middle classes, and has not compensated for that loss by any increased success among the laboring population, who have sense enough to know that rash and inflammatory speeches have done them no particular service.

Railroad Recklessness.—Yesterday a verdict of $5,000 was given against one of our City Railroad Companies because a conductor did not stop his car for two ladies to get off; in fact, he put one of them off violently while his car was in rapid motion. We know by experience the brutality, to say the least, of this business, and have seen old men, and even women, rudely hurried out upon slippery pavements, while the cars were at half speed. Not long since we remonstrated with a driver for not holding up for a passenger, and got for answer that he was behind time. An hour afterward we undertook to alight from a car, when the conductor rang to go on, and it was only by a threat to ride up to the general office that our master was induced to slack up. The public should remember that all railroad companies give notice that they are not responsible for accidents to those who get off or on the cars while they are in motion. Whether this notice would avail them, we cannot say; but this much is certain: If a car is not full, it is bound *to stop* for you—not merely to slacken speed, but stop absolutely. If you wish to get off, the car is bound *to stop* entirely and give you reasonable time to do so. A little severe discipline in this matter will do good, both to the people and the railroads.

Information Wanted.—Why does not Congress call upon the President for the reports of Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell concerning their late grand diplomatic visit to Mexico in the United States steamship *Susquehanna?* The country took a very great interest in this mission, but no one has ever been able to learn its results. We know the distinguished representatives of the American Republic sailed from this City in great style; and we know they are back again; but what did they accomplish while they were in Mexico? What was the upshot of their visit to Vera Cruz, and what was the reason they so soon gave up the search for Juarez? We know the nature of the instructions they had; for the Government favored the country with a copy of them soon after the "mission" had left our shores; but did they make a satisfactory effort to carry out those instructions? Was their mission a *fiasco*, and if so, who were in fault? Was it a perfect success, and if so, what did the success consist in? The public are anxious for information on these interesting points. We wonder why Congress, which must also be in a state of anxiety, does not call for information.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—The play of the "Fool's Revenge," in which Mr. Booth appeared last night, is well known to the public. Originally from the brain of Victor Hugo, it has since trickled through the pens of translators, adaptors and librettists, so that it is familiar not only as household words, but as household songs. The "Fool's Revenge" in the original is "Le Roi S'amuse;" in the vulgate the "Court Jester;" in the opera "Rigoletto." The present version is from the practical hand of Mr. Tom Taylor. It differs but slightly from the original—save in the last act—but the difference is in favor of humanity. Victor Hugo, in all that he has written, forces his consequences to their uttermost limits. He would no more indulge in a poetic license than he would in a patent of nobility from Napoleon. Fiction, like Fate, should, according to his theory, be inexorable. He feels the pulse of his hero and says he can stand another chapter, or another act. He performs the necessary operation not for the purpose of saving him, but because by doing so it displays personal, and frequently singular skill. To the mass of people the result is painful, despite the facts that it commands the attention and excites the sympathies. This piece of the "Fool's Revenge" is particularly and singularly grievous. It justifies no principle that literature need claim as elevating or calculated to teach a common purpose of life. The "revenge" which the fool seeks was altogether proper, although he does not get it. Perhaps it may be maintained that revenge is wrong, but at the period of this play it was ordinary and necessary, just like life insurance in these days. The cloak and dagger went together then, as certainly as the umbrella and policy now. Victor Hugo gives the fool no chance. He thrusts him from one misery to another. Mr. Tom Taylor has been somewhat more considerate toward the heroine. She escapes with a dose of poisoned wine, exhibiting symptoms of improvement as the curtain descends. The progression, however, is the same—that of [illegible] persecution to the hero. The part was powerfully interpreted by Mr. Booth, although we think it was scarcely necessary to shamble through the scenes in so ungainly a fashion. A person so contracted and distorted could not walk without mechanical assistance. The general distribution was not fortunate. Miss Rachel Noah, with many points of softness, does not possess the power requisite for the character of *Fiordelisia*. The scenery needed repair. Mr. Stuart is constantly tantalizing the community with the most splendid exhibitions of *mise-en-scene*, and the worst. The "Fool's Revenge" will be repeated to-night.

English Opera.—The Richings English Opera troupe commenced a season of three weeks at the Olympic Theatre last evening. The house, we are glad to say, was completely filled, and the applause was frequent. What is of more importance, both the attendance and the approbation were deserved. An English version of Flotow's favorite opera of "Martha" was rendered in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The scene, it will be remembered, lies in England—although Mr. Grover has chosen to transfer it to the market-place of Rouen in Normandy, and the story being English, adapts itself to an English garb with more than ordinary facility. Be this as it may, the action was followed with interest, the music with applause, and the performers with every mark of favor. The soloists are mainly the same as at the French Theatre; but the younger members of the troupe have ripened. Especially is this the case with Mrs. E. Seguin, formerly Miss Zelda Harrison, whose voice, without losing any of its beautiful freshness, has revealed much more strength than it formerly possessed. The young lady is one of the best mezzo-sopranos now on the stage. Miss Richings maintains her own as of old. Mr. W. Castle and Mr. S. C. Campbell have sung the principal pieces of this opera so often that we need only say that in the entire work they are admirable, as also were Mr. E. Seguin and Mr. J. G. Peakes in subordinate but well-rendered parts. The chorus was powerful and loud. It is composed of excellent material, but should practice moderation. The orchestra was defective, and gained nothing by being goaded on by the conductor, who waved his bâton with one hand and played the piano with the other. The general performance, nevertheless, was satisfactory, and will bear several repetitions. To-night "Maritana" is to be given.

Miscellaneous Items.—We direct the attention of our readers to the grand fancy and full dress ball to be given on Friday evening next at Irving Hall. It is under the auspices of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, and is, we believe, somewhat professional and theatrical in its character. At all events, a large number of artists will assist on the occasion. Many new and attractive features will be introduced on the floor, in the way of shadow dances, &c.

The Wednesday popular concert, to-morrow evening, offers several novelties in the way of music. A new waltz, by Mr. Jas. M. Wehli, the well-known pianist, will be played by the orchestra. It is a graceful and beautiful composition, and merits the title of the "Madeline"—inspired, as it probably has been, by the grace and beauty of Miss Madeline Henriques—after whom it is named. A new galop, called the "Lafayette," will also be introduced for the first time. Another instrumental feature of importance is an orchestral arrangement of the "Carnival of Venice" with solos for all the instruments. Miss Nettie Sterling is the vocalist of the occasion. The lady has a charming voice and is, to our thinking, one of the most attractive and exquisite singers now before the public.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin will give a Musical Recreation at No. 596 Broadway, commencing at 2:30.

Fine Arts.—Mr. H. W. Derby opened his new art rooms at No. 845 Broadway last evening. Nothing can be better than the situation unless indeed it be the collection of paintings which Mr. Derby has been fortunate enough to secure for his inaugural display. Situated directly in front of Wallack's Theatre it is within easy reach of every part of the City, and especially of that fashionable portion which devotes itself to art. The collection contains some of the finest specimens of European art ever brought to this country, and many native works of singular merit. The original "Horse Fair" by Rosa Bonheur—a picture of world-wide renown—is here. To this and to other works we shall hereafter refer. To-day is set apart for a private view, at which ladies will be admitted. Last evening was more festive, but necessarily less attractive. There were present artists of renown, connoisseurs, critics, literary men, picture dealers, and so forth. On Wednesday morning the exhibition opens to the public, and we shall be disappointed if it does not attract immediate attention. Several of the pictures on exhibition are intended for the French Exposition. The time is short to examine them.

Zundel's Organ Concert.—We trust that our readers will not forget the rare opportunity which is to be offered this evening at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, to all lovers of the organ, to hear that noble instrument treated according to its own peculiar genius. Mr. John Zundel is one of the few thoroughly-educated musicians whom we have on this side the Atlantic. Music is his vernacular tongue. He speaks, he thinks, he may almost be said to breathe, in harmony. A pupil of the celebrated Rinks, who is represented in the well-known German engraving, with study-cap and pipe, and composing-pen, and the touching autogram "Mit Gott." Zundel regards and employs the organ as an instrument of praise. Without a particle of cant or sanctimony, he may be styled distinctly a *religious* organist. He goes to the player's seat as to a *prie-dieu*. When he draws stop after stop of the new organ, while his fingers wander inquiringly up and down the keys, he says, with perfect simplicity: "I am looking for the stop that *prays*." We have among us some gentlemen of great manipulatory skill, who are competent to make the organ perform in some degree the office of the piano-forte. But Mr. Zundel, while possessed of the technical ability requisite for the expression of every idea proper to the instrument, never allows himself to wrest it from its legitimate province, or to degrade it to the utterance of secular trivialities. Mr. Zundel is to be reinforced with the valuable aid of Mr. Loretz, the brilliant organist of St. Peter's, Miss Toedt, the promising young *violiniste*, and her brother, the solo-singer of the Cicilian Choir. The following is the programme:

1. Improvisation.
   Mr. John M. Loretz, Jr.
2. Song, "Am Meer" .... Fr. Schubert
   Master Theo. I. Toedt.
3. Descriptive Organ Voluntary .... Zundel.
   Christ subduing the tempest. Matt. viii., 23-27.
   Mr. John Zundel.
4. Souvenir de Haydn .... Leonard
   Mlle. Matilda E. Toedt.
5. Original Theme .... Zundel.
   With Introductions and Variations.
   Mr. John Zundel.
6. Improvisation.
   Mr. John Zundel.
7. Aria, "From the Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
   Master Theo. L. Toedt.
8. Overture.
   Mr. John M. Loretz.
9. Fantasie Brilliant .... Hauman
   Mlle. Matilda E. Toedt.
10. Melody (An Mignon) .... Beethoven
    Festival March .... Zundel.
    Mr. John Zundel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Murderous Assault—A Bullet-Proof Corset.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

In Manchester, N. H., a man named Heath had a quarrel with a milliner named Miss Belle, originating in jealousy. In the height of his passions he drew a revolver and shot at her. The ball struck the metallic portion of her corset, and glanced off without doing any harm.

Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Jan. 14.

Ex-President Pierce has been confined to his house by an illness of several weeks, but to-day he is thought to be much better.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Letters of Administration Granted to a Negro—First Instance in the Southern States.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 14.

Letters of administration were granted on Saturday by proper authority to Richard Reid, a colored man, who made application to administer on the estate of John Nixon, colored—probably the first instance of the kind on record in the South.

ALABAMA.

A Cotton-loaded Steamer Burned—One Passenger Supposed to Have Been Lost.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Jan. 14.

The fine steamer *Sunny South*, with 1,04[illegible] bales of cotton was destroyed by fire on the Alabama River, below Selma, on Friday night. The loss [illegible] partly insured. One passenger is [illegible] lost.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Concentration of the French Troops at Vera Cruz—Maximilian to Abdicate Within Twenty Days—Impossibility of Converting a National Congress—Desperate State of Affairs in the City of Mexico—An Imperial General Pronounces Against the Empire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

By letters dated Dec. 28 from the City of Mexico, and from the best informed authorites in the Imperial Court, we have the following important intelligence:

The French troops are descending *en mass* to Vera Cruz. Gen. CASTELNAU leaves the city some time in the month of February.

Gen. CASTELNAU and the French Ministers went to the Emperor at Puebla, and obtained from him a promise to abdicate in twenty days.

It appears that the answer of the Liberal chiefs to the invitation sent them for coöperation leaves no hope that a Congress can be held, and the Emperor must abdicate; in the meantime his empire is governed by his confessor, Pere FISCHER.

MARQUEZ and MIRAMON are seizing men and horses wherever they can lay their hands on them, in order to fill the ranks of the army. The Liberals are all around the city. Americans are desirous of getting away, and are taking out their passports. The Liberals must get possession of the city before long. The present one is the last effort of the Reactionists, and will, it is feared, be a desperate one.

Late letters sent by Messenger Extraordinary left the Capital Dec. 29. This is important, and leaves no doubt that the French will be on the seacoast, ready to embark sometime before they were expected, and that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will leave the country to the possession of the Liberals. The appearance of the forces from all Northern Mexican States, and their advance in force upon the Capital must soon result in its capture. The City of Mexico is strategetically indefensible. Some newly appointed Generals have been conscripting by force at Puebla and other towns.

MONANDA has issued a call to the young men of the City of Mexico, appealing to their patriotism to join the ranks of the Liberals, and obey no longer the orders of a foreign despot.

The Imperial General LASADO has pronounced at the head of his troops against the Empire, and states in his prolamation that he will observe armed neutrality in his district.

The document is signed by Gen. CARLOS RIVES, Cols. ROSALES and NAVA, and four Lieutenant-Colonels, and a large number of other officers.

All agree to serve without remuneration until the end of the civil war.

The stages on the road from Orizaba to Mexico had been stopped by DIAZ's troops, and the dispatch bags opened, but none of the passengers were molested.

The Minister of France and Gen. CASTELNAU left Mexico on the 20th to see MAXIMILIAN. They had a stormy interview, and the report is that the Emperor has abdicated. An Austrian frigate, to carry his property to Europe, has arrived at Vera Cruz.

Tehamingo was occupied on the 16th by a force of Liberals commanded by PELLACIO, and the most horrible atrocities were committed by the troops. Men were assassinated and women ravished.

A battle between the French, under Col. RETIER, and Mexicans under LEANDER ARMADOZ, was fought near Tilaplu. The French took the town, and the Liberals lost forty killed and many wounded.

Mr. R. S. KENNEDY, an old resident of Mexico and Vice-Consul of the United States in Jalapa, is dead. He was one of the original founders of the town of Mazatlan.

The merchants in the City of Mexico are suffering from the embrolio between the French and Imperialists. The Custom-house in this city refuse to deliver any goods which left Vera Cruz after the 12th, the day on which the French took possession.

Latest News—Movements of Marshal Bazaine—The Imperialists in Want of Men and Money.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Cassandria* arrived at this port this morning from Vera Cruz direct, and brings the following highly important intelligence from the City of Mexico up to the 8th instant:

The last detachment of French troops from the interior, under Gen. CASTAGNY, was expected daily in the Capital, when all the forces would commence their movement toward Vera Cruz. Marshal BAZAINE expected to leave the Capital about the 28th inst. All the abandoned cities were being occupied by the Liberals.

Guadalajara, Guanjate, San Luis, &c., were in their hands. Gen. MIRAMON left the Capital to occupy these places, but it was generally believed he would not succeed. The great difficulty of the Imperialists was the want of arms and money.

MEJIA was an abandoned cause. The Emperor blundered by bad advice, had resolved to continue the struggle, and had reached the capital, taking up his abode at the Haceinda De-la-Lya. It was believed by many that the Emperor, on the departure of the French, would abandon the country. The French troops were at Vera Cruz by the 1st of February. On the 1st of March all the expeditionary corps, it was believed, would be embarked for France.

HAVANA.

The Mexican Imperialists and the Times—News of the Yacht Race—Decrees by the Commissary-General of Yucatan—The Small-pox in Matamoras—Melancholy Tragedy—Death of an American.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1867.

In my last letter about Mexican affairs I informed you that a serious quarrel had taken place between MAXIMILIAN and the French Ambassador and Gen. CASTLENAU. This information was communicated to your correspondent by one of the most influential and trustworthy gentlemen in Mexico, who is one of the firmest adherents of the Republic. I believe that the same news was also communicated to our Consul in Orizaba or Vera Cruz. By some means the Imperial authorities found out through their spies that this news, which they did not intend should reach the public ear, would be sent to your correspondent. The prefect of Vera Cruz sent a letter, under date of the 27th of December, to the Imperial Consul-General in this city, and the substance of which was published in the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, stating that a person "who could easily be distinguished" would send the news of the Emperor's abdication, and his subsequent departure. The *Diario* adds that the statement according to this letter is wanting in truthfulness, no matter what the character of the informer may be. Your correspondent wishes to inform the *Diario* that the gentleman sending the news is entitled to as much credit as the prefect of Vera Cruz, who is an interested party, and ought rather to be disbelieved, as his claims for notoriety are only those of writing highly ornamented proclamations in favor of MAXIMILIAN, and of being an enemy to the liberty and indepence of his country.

THE YACHT-RACE.

has produced quite an excitement among our young men, and will probably lead to the establishment of a Yacht Club, which would have great influence in curing the dislike and dread of the "briny deep" among the people of this island.

EMPEROR NO. II., OF MEXICO.

The Imperial Commissary-General of Yucatan has issued an order announcing that the Custom-house established in San Juan Buntista, the capital of the department of Tabasco, now in the hands of Liberals, has been removed to Guadalupe de la Frontera, and also that in future the old rates of duty, making an increase of forty per cent. on the present tariff, will be reëstablished in the ports of Sisal and Campeachy.

THE SMALL-POX

is still calling for its victims in Matanzas. The disease is no longer confined to the shanties and hovels, but has also gained a firm foothold in the houses of the rich. There are from twenty to twenty-five deaths on some days. Efforts are being made by the City Council and experienced medical gentlemen to remove or ameliorate the suffering, which will no doubt be effected in a short time. Two thousand dollars have been appropriated by the City Council for the use of the poor.

The Mayor of this city has appointed four inspectors of provisions, whose duty it will be to visit the markets, groceries, and other places where provisions are exposed for sale, to see that such establishments only keep good articles.

A MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY.

The *Hormigo*, published in the town of Las Tunas, has the following paragraph: "A young man named ENGEL RODRIGUEZ, 18 years of age, was very much infatuated with his Cousin ADELINE, who had barely completed her fifteenth year. On Christmas night he stole her from the house of her parents, and carried her to a little hut about six miles distant. The following day the young lady's father, who had been searching for them, bound them and carried them home. When they arrived, about nightfall, and while the father left them for a moment to put up his horses, the young man proposed to the young lady that they should run away again, which she refused to do, when he suddenly drew a knife and stabbed her in the abdomen, exclaiming: 'With your father I will not have you,' after which he stabbed himself in the abdomen, and fearful that his wound would not prove fatal inflicted another by drawing a knife across his throat, from which he died immediately. The young girl, wounded as she was, tried to prevent him, but unsuccessfully, and both were found on the floor covered with blood, clasped in each other's arms. After forty hours of horrible suffering the young lady departed this life, and was buried along side of her lover.

Mr. GEORGE CHARLES, made first mate of the American brig *Williams*, lying in the port of Trinidad, fell down the hatchway on New Year's morning, and fractured his skull, causing instant death.

QUASIMODO.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

To-day was one of those rare field days in the House, when several of the ablest and most eloquent enter into the arena of debate, and challenge the interest and admiration not only of the galleries, but of the House itself. About 3 P. M. the bill for the admission of Nebraska was reached, and Mr. DAWES took the floor in opposition to the bill, making a strong speech. In the debate which followed a wide difference of opinion was developed among the Republicans with reference to the legal effect of the Edmunds amendment, which prescribes condition precedent to the State's admission. Mr. SHELLABARGER, who favors the admission, argued with much force that Congress might prescribe conditions, but would have no power to enforce them. Mr. BANKS, in an eloquent and forcible speech, went much further, and argued that not only could Congress prescribe conditions, but that they could be enforced not only by the Courts, as Mr. SHELLABARGER had argued, but by Congress itself, and he dwelt with much emphasis on the necessity now existing that Congress should assert its right to impose and enforce conditions not only upon the new States, but upon the Southern States; and that if such conditions were disregarded after admission, Congress could punish such conduct by dealing with the State's representatives. At the conclusion of Gen. BANKS' remarks, Mr. ASHLEY moved the previous question, which was barely sustained by one majority. The opponents of the bill then moved to adjourn, to which the friends of the bill unexpectedly agreed, each side hoping that thereby its strength might be increased to-morrow.

SENATOR COWAN NOMINATED FOR MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

EDGAR COWAN, Senator from Pennsylvania, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, was to-day nominated to the Senate by the President as Minister to Austria, *vice* J. LATHROP MOTLEY, removed. There were no confirmations in executive session to-day.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN THE HOUSE.

There were several significant votes in the House to-day on financial questions. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, sought to introduce a resolution declaring in effect that the Secretary of the Treasury should not have power to retire more than four millions per month, compound interest notes included. This failed to receive the necessary two-thirds to suspend the rules; but the fact that it received a majority vote is looked upon as evidence that whatsoever legislation is had upon this subject will be with a view of defining and perhaps limiting the Secretary's power of contraction.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT COMMITTEE.

The New-Orleans riot investigating Committee will resume their investigations here to-morrow, with the examination of Gen. BAIRD, who was in actual command at New-Orleans at the time the riot occurred. It may be several weeks yet before the Committee are able to present their report.

MISSOURI WAR-EXPENSE CLAIM.

The State of Missouri, in whose favor an act was passed last session for the assumption by the General Government of the expenses of calling out and equipping her State troops during the war, has just rendred to the Government, through the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, a bill for $7,000,000. This is nearly $2,000,000 less than was originally claimed.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. STOVER and Mrs. PATTERSON, daughters of the President, held their first afternoon reception this season at the White House to-day. Although the East Room is not yet fully out of the hands of the upholsterers, the small saloons are completely repaired, and in perfect order. The ladies received their guests in the Red Room, instead of the Blue Room, as has been the usual custom. Gen. and Mrs. GRANT, Secretary, Mrs. and Miss STANTON, Ex-Senator B. BROWN, of North Carolina, and Mrs. WALKER, Madame and Mdlle. BODIZCO, Gen. and Mrs. WILLIAMS. Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS and daughter, and a large number of the ladies of distinguished members of Congress and Government officers, as well as some distinguished ladies from New-York, were in attendance. The conservatory was thrown open and the guests were afforded an opportunity to enjoy delightful strolls through its fragrant corridors. The new decorations and furniture of the mansion elicit the warmest praise, much of which was rendered to Mrs. PATTERSON, as to her admirable taste in blending colors and producing brilliant effects is largely due the success of those who have had the repairs in charge.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Upon the advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. McCULLOCH to-day ordered that bonds to the amount of $640,000 be issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for completion of twenty miles additional of the road.

THE MAILS FOR CHINA.

The contractors for carrying the mails from San Francisco to China have not completed their vessels for the service, and the steamer *Colorado* is the only vessel in the service at present. But one steamer will be on the line until July next, probably, when all the vessels are expected to be placed upon the line, and monthly trips will be made.

GOVERNMENT INCOME.

The Government income, exclusively from Internal Revenue sources, on Saturday, the 12th inst., amounted to $325,408 27, making a total of $175,471,184 90 received since the 1st of July, 1866. This leaves $100,000,000 to be collected during the balance of this fiscal year, to complete the estimate made by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Commissioner of Revenue, in his report on the General Revenue, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and $101,000,000 to complete the estimate made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, E. A. ROLLINS, in his last official report. The low average of daily receipts, shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau for many days, is no more than has been experienced in this Branch of public revenue at this time in each year, since the establishment of the present tax system, and need occasion no discouragement. Branches of manufacture in all channels of commercial trade, and all industrial and agricultural interests, show a continual enlargement and a degree of activity and enterprise, according to the reports from all parts of the country, which must give the public confidence in the matter of Internal Revenue.

From important beneficial results in other respects there is no real cause for discouragement in the present daily receipts. We have nearly six months before us of the present fiscal year, and with the fluctuations which characterize this branch of public income the excess over all the estimates may amount to twenty millions or over thirty millions of dollars by the end of the year.

Last year the excess over the highest estimate was at least twenty-five millions; over the lowest thirty-five millions of dollars.

As to the increase of the exemption list in the law of July 13, 1866, the return would seem to indicate that no decrease of receipts need be apprehended from that cause to any great extent, as the effects of that legislation are perhaps fully compensated by the increase of trade in certain other channels.

THE REPORTED RETURN OF BONDS.

The statement telegraphed North last evening, to the effect that the Government was advised of the probable early return of a large amount of United States bonds from Europe, consequent upon the political troubles that threaten at Washington, has some slight basis for its authority, but is greatly exaggerated.

Instead of foreign bonds coming in the market, the demand for them here on foreign account is represented to have been quite active during the past week, considering that the impeachment *furore* was so boldly sprung upon the public.

The proposition of Secretary McCULLOCH to make the interest upon our bonds held in foreign countries payable in those countries, is said to have been a measure of precaution on his part, affording as it would a more safe feeling on the part of holders in the event of political turmoil in this country. It is doubted, however, whether the proposition will carry.

IMMIGRATION.

A communication from the Bureau of Immigration states that in three-fourths of the past year 286,496 persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries. The destination of 209,000 of these was New-York and of 39,000 Michigan.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 51,691 acres of public lands were disposed of during the month of December last at the following local offices: Eau Claire, Wis., 29,834 acres, 26,494 of which were located with Agricultural College scrip; Denver City, Colorado, 7,463 acres, the greater portion of which was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law; Tallahassee, Fla., 14,394 acres were taken under the Homestead Law, which will add 188 farmers to the productive force of that State.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S TRIP TO THE RIO GRANDE.

The President to-day sent a communication to the House, in reply to a resolution from that body, inclosing sundry communications. Among them was one from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 11, in which he gives the result of his trip to the Rio Grande, saying the motives which influenced Gen. SEDGWICK in taking possession of Matamoras were unknown to him; but the alleged reason was the protection of American citizens and their property. Gen. SEDGWICK, Gen SHERIDAN thinks, was made a mere catspaw by the merchants of Matamoras; some of them claiming American citizenship, but most of them being ultra MAXIMILIAN adherents, and blockade runners during the rebellion. The occupation of Matamoras was a mere matter of form, and had the consent of Gen. ESCOBEDO, who made no objections, and since the city passed into his hands he has called upon Gen. SEDGWICK in the most friendly manner, and asked Gen. SHERIDAN to forgive his action. There is little doubt but this unauthorized and harmless intervention did much to reconcile and bring about the very good condition of affairs that existed in Matamoras when Gen. SHERIDAN left Brownsville, which condition of affairs enabled him to release Gen. ORTEGA, as he had but few friends on the Mexican side after the suppression of the Canales usurpation.

SINKING FUND.

The Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to consider RANDALL's bill this morning. After some time spent upon the subject, a further discussion was postponed until another meeting of the Committee. The bill establishes a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt, (which is to be complete in twenty-six years,) by a modification of the Banking Act. It has been ascertained that there is but little opposition among the members of the House to the bill, while the opposition from the banks is not near so great as was expected would be the case.

REVENUE FROM ILLINOIS.

It appears from an official document that nearly $6,000,000 of internal revenue was collected in the First Collection District of Illinois during 1866.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Committee on Territories have instructed Mr ASHLEY to report his amendment to the bill to reestablish Civil Government in North Carolina, as a substitute of Mr. STEVENS' bill now before the House.

CANADA.

Letter from Col. Lynch—The Outrages at Niagara Falls.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 14.

To-day's *Globe* publishes a letter from Col. LYNCH to the editor of the *Irish American*, New-York, in which he states that he has the American Consul's authority for contradicting the reported conversation with SHIEL, the special agent for the Fenian Brotherhood. He states that he never had an intimation that SHIEL had offered to supply the wants of the Fenian prisoners.

The Toronto *Globe* editorially hopes our Government will not wait for a remonstrance from Washington about the outrages at Niagara Falls, but send detectives there, and if necessary, a squad of Provincial Police to protect strangers.

Relief for the Quebec Sufferers—Direct Trade with France.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 14.

A draft for £380 sterling has been authorized per Cable for the relief fund, from Greenock, Scotland.

The Gold Medal of the Quebec Curling Club was won by CHARLES POSTON, who scored 15.

Last season twenty-two vessels arrived here from France and cleared for French ports, showing a large increase of direct trade with France. Seven vessels were built here last year and sold to France.

The thermometer is 8 degrees below zero.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Fenian trials were resumed this morning. THOMAS H. MAXWELL, aged 20, was placed in the dock. The indictment was the same as in the other cases. The evidence showed that the prisoner was a native of London, C. W., latterly resided in Buffalo, came over with the Fenians and fought at Ridgeway. He was wounded early in the fight and went to Fort Erie, where he was captured. He formerly resided in Toronto, and was recognized by several men of the Queen's Own.

The prisoner's Counsel made no address to the Jury. After the Judge had summed up the Jury retired, and in twenty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred, in compliance with request of prisoner's counsel.

JAMES BURKE was next placed in the dock. The prisoner, a native of the County Galway, Ireland, is an American citizen, and served two years in the United States Army. He crossed into Canada with the Fenians on June 1, and was afterward arrested in the woods by three civilians, when endeavoring, as he alleges, to return to Buffalo. The evidence showed that he was armed and clothed in the United States uniform.

Mr. McKENZIE addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He was found guilty. Sentence was deferred.

PATRICK NORTON, one of the Fenians, being placed in the dock, pleaded guilty, and had the death penalty commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

Father McMAHON feels quite resigned, but Col. LYNCH is reported to be highly indignant at his treatment. He predicts that in less than five years every vestige of British power will have disappeared from this continent. The rest of the prisoners are very wrathful, also, having supposed that they would get off with a light punishment.

The Confederation Scheme and Home Government—A Disloyal Society.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Jan. 14.

Gen. MICHEL informed one of the members of his Cabinet this morning that he had received information from the Imperial Government that the Confederation bill would be sanctioned if the Canadian people would indorse it. The Governor is anxious to submit the bill to the people, but is aware that it will be rejected by a large vote. In that case he is instructed to order an election of the members of the Canadian Provincial Parliament under the old *régime*.

A petition has been forwarded to the Government praying that the Society known as St. Patrick be disbanded. In the petition it is claimed that the Society is a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that at a concert given by the Society lately cheers were given for ROBERTS and O'NEIL, but none for the Queen, and that the names of TERENCE BELLUS McMANUS and Gen. CORCORAN were placed on the walls, while the royal family were ignored, and the President of the Society proposed a vote of thanks to the United States Government for the interest they had taken in Irishmen imprisoned in Canada. It is also stated in the petition that a member of the Society proposed to sing "The Wearing of the Green." It is not known what action the Government will take on the petition until after the meeting of the Executive Council. The St. Patrick's Society has on its books the names of five thousand paying members.

Burns Festival—Fatal Accident.

OTTAWA, Monday, Jan. 14.

The St. Andrew's Society of this city have completed arrangements for a grand celebration of BURNS' anniversary. The regimental and all the amateur bands in the city have been secured.

A man at Hawsburgh, named BAPTISTE MICHANT, while out shooting, was killed by the explosion of his gun.

Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 14.

A fire occurred in Green-street this morning which seriously damaged stores Nos. 10 and 12, and the goods they contained. The total damage was $25,000, which was covered by insurance in the following offices: The Mutual, Howard, Capital City, Home, Fulton, Republic, Springfield, Liverpool and London, Globe and Baltic Insurance Companies.

ILLINOIS.

The Legislature—Railroad Monopolies Reconstruction.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 14.

Our State Legislature held only one session to-day, adjourning at noon until to-morrow. The Senatorial question absorbs all attention. The next to this in interest is the war on the railway monopolies, which promises to become exciting. This morning in the Senate Mr. G. FULLER offered a resolution declaring that all Railroad Consolidations heretofore made without the consent of the Legislature are null and void; that the Legislature has power to fix, regulate and control passengers and freight, and tariffs; that the present railroad charges are extortionate and oppressive; and that in the opinion of the Senate appropriate legislation is demanded. Mr. FULLER moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the sense of the Senate upon the principles involved might be obtained, it being important that these matters be settled without unnecessary delay. At the suggestion of other Senators, the consideration of the resolution was made the special order for Thursday at 10 o'clock.

In the House Mr. BAILY offered a resolution looking to a Constitutional Convention, which was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon. Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution for an Amendment to the Constitution to be proposed to the General Assembly enfranchising all male citizens of lawful age who have resided in the State one year preceding any election. It was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon. Mr. BAILY offered a resolution instructing our Representatives to supplant the Anti-Republican Governments in the seceded States, and authorize the people thereof without distinction of color to organize State Governments.

MINNESOTA.

Legislative Proceedings—Report of the Committee on the State Railroad Bonds.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain on what terms the State Railroad Bonds of 1859 can be retired, report to-day that $2,275,000 of bonds were all outstanding, costing the present holders from 15 cents on a dollar to par. T. F. SOUTER, of New-York, who holds $108,000, will accept 50 cents and interest. Other New-York, Boston and Chicago holders want 60 cents. S. WELLS, Jr., of Milwaukee, a large holder, will agree to almost any settlement that the State offers. SELAH CHAMBERLAIN holds $967,000 of the bonds. The claims cost him more than par, and he will take nothing less than par and interest. The Committee sent a competent engineer to estimate the cost of CHAMBERLAIN's work on the roads, done with bonds, who, from returns and estimates in different railroad offices, reported the cost to have been about thirty per cent. of the face of the bonds. Most of the small holders demand principal and interest in full. Nothing will probably be done, as a Constitutional provision stands in the way, by which the people must vote on any plan to pay the bonds, and they won't pay par.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day to strike the word "white" from the Constitution. Also, a resolution requesting Senator NORTON to resign.

MISSOURI.

The Militia Troubles—Sale of a Railroad—Gen. Price—Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 14.

It is rumored that Gov. FLETCHER has restationed two companies of militia in Lafayette County, greatly exercising Conservatives thereby.

The Iron Mountain road has been sold by the purchasers from the State to THOMAS ALLEN, a wealthy citizen. The advanced price was $375,000.

The City Council of Carondolet petition for annexation to St. Louis. Extensive arrangements are progressing for holding the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention here on Feb. 17.

STERLING PRICE remains here, receiving ovations from rebel sympathizers. It is suggested that the Conservatives in the Legislature give him complimentary votes for Senator.

The Farmers' Bank of Platte City was broken into on the 10th inst. and a small safe robbed of $1,500. A large safe, containing $40,000, was seriously injured, but withstood all efforts of the thieves. No clue has been found to the robbers.

LOUISIANA.

Affairs of the Freedmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

Maj.-Gen. MOWER, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau here, gives notice that persons making application to him properly, being planters or others employing freedmen can obtain transportation for them from other States. No person or persons have any appointment from him securing to their States this business.

A commercial newspaper which, on the 1st inst., assumed the defence of the political course of Gov. WELLS, has been suspended.

The New-Orleans *Tribune*, edited by colored men, opposes the freedmen making contracts for labor with planters, or working on shares, and advises them to work by the week only.

COLORADO.

The State Question—General News.

DENVER, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature has adjourned to Friday. The resolution against making Colorado a State was passed by the House, in the absence of several State men, who were sick, after having been previously voted down.

The Council passed a resolution asking the President to remove Gov. CUMMINGS, charged with malfeasance. The negroes are rejoicing over the action of Congress granting impartial suffrage. Two hundred signed a petition favoring admission under EDMUNDS' amendment.

Forty armed mounted men deserted last night from Fort Morgan, and are reported on the way to Denver to rob the city banks and WELLS & FARGO's express.

OHIO.

Destructive Fire in a Manufactory.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 14.

A portion of WARDER, MITCHELL & Co.'s reaper and mower manufactory, near Springfield, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at about $40,000. The property was insured for $20,000.

The weather is cloudy. About three inches of snow fell during last night. At 9 this morning the thermometer stood at 32°.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boiler Explosion at Philadelphia—one Man instantly Killed.

PHILADELPAIA, Monday, Jan. 14.

A boiler in J. PATTON's steam plaster mill exploded this afternoon almost entirely destroying the building and killing an employe, named A. OLFORD, instantly. JAMES DUFFY and Mr. GALACHER, foreman of the establishment, were severely injured. WILLIAM SHANNON, of New-York, who was passing at the time on the sidewalk was injured by flying bricks.

THE PLAINS.

New Mail and Telegraph Route to the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 14.

Late New-Mexican advices state that a Company are now starting a new mail route from San Antonio, Texas, *via* Messilla to California; also that a contract has been let for the construction of a telegraph line along the same route.

TEXAS.

Military Officers Refusing to Assist the Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 14

The military commandant at Victoria having refused to assist the Bureau officers, Gen. GRIFFIN published a circular, explaining that all military officers must assist the Bureau in these contingencies, as provided for in the Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Bill.

Gross Outrages by the Negro Robinson.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

ROBINSON, the negro arrested for criminally assaulting a child of fourteen years of age, and a lady of seventy-one, in Dracut last week, has been identified as the same person who attempted a gross crime on the person of a clergyman's wife in Somerville a few weeks ago.

WISCONSIN.

Senator Doolittle to be Called On to Resign.

MADISON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Resolutions will be introduced in the Legislature at an early day strongly condemning Senator DOOLITTLE, and positively instructing him to resign.

To the Printer of the Times.

In deference to old custom, in the City Hall
They had, of late, a jolly pot-house brawl;
STACOM, as President selected, did not stay come,
For BRINKMAN was as slippery as they make 'em:
The one-man power he wielded; was he foolish
His nest to feather? No—but it was coolish
To beard the tyrant Caucus in his cage,
And live the living wonder of the age.

Bibles he swallowed—so the sore-heads say—
And awful things committed, by the way.
'Twas dog eat dog, or diamond diamond cut,—
A dirty mess, however it is put.
King Caucus swears no business shall be done,
And by that swear a victory has been won;
While Caucus grapples BRINKMAN by the ears,
We who pay taxes are relieved from fears.

Like that same robber who a wolf had caught,
(Or wolf caught him, as other men have thought,)
'Tis death indeed to let the creature go,
And starving death to him who holds him so:
Yet we outsiders rather like the sport,
And shall not haste to cut the difference short;
If wolf eat robber, or the other way,
The one that lives at once makes us his prey.

So hold on, BRINKMAN; never mind the ink;
BYRON has said it makes the whole world think.
Be wolf or robber, as occasion serves;
Heaven send you courage and the heftiest nerves;
Stick to the chair, and of your head be chary,
And though you hate its care, Oh! be not scary;
Our people's pockets are in court, and we
See *some* relief when juries disagree.

GROWLER & Co.

Personal and Other Matters.

There have been in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States eighty-two bishops, of whom forty-three survive. This includes two Foreign Missionary Bishops. In order of seniority Bishop ELLIOTT was third on the list of bishops living, and thirty-seventh on the roll of the American Church. He was consecrated Feb. 28, 1841, in Christ's Church, Savannah, by Bishop MEADE, Bishop IVES and Bishop GADSDEN. He was the senior bishop in the Confederacy after the death of Bishop MEADE, Bishop OTEY and Bishop POLK. Six of the Southern bishops have died within the last six years, viz: Bishop COBB, of Alabama, January, 1861; Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, March, 1862; Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, April, 1863; Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, June, 1863; Bishop RUTLEDGE, of Florida, November, 1866; Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, December, 1866. Six Northern bishops and one Foreign Missionary Bishop have died within the same time.

An association of ladies has been formed in Memphis for the purpose of raising funds to erect at Memphis, or some designated spot, a magnificent church edifice to the memory of the fallen Confederate dead, whose columns and mural tablets shall be inscribed with the names of all such which may be furnished by auxiliary societies throughout the Southern States. The names of the following ladies are on the list of honorary members: Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS, Mrs. ROBERT E. LEE, Mrs. FRANK P. BLAIR, Mrs. N. B. FORREST, Mrs. L. M. KEITT, Mrs. ANDREW JOHNSON, Miss AUGUSTA EVANS, Mrs. A. LONGSTREET and others.

The death of Col. HAYNE, of South Carolina, is announced. Few men in the country had passed through a more varied career than his. From the battle of New-Orleans, in which he participated as an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. JACKSON, and through the stormy political scenes that have ensued since that day to the present, Mr. HAYNE was a prominent representative of his State. Appointed United States Senator by Gov. ALLSTON, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge BUTLER, he filled the position with honor to the State, and upheld her place with credit in the National Councils.

1867 seems to make its way quietly and surely, in spite of the Cummins prediction. 1866 had been fixed upon as the year for the fulfillment of all the prophecies of the Scriptures and the end of the world; but as that year has gone to join the dead years of the past, and the earth continues its revolutions with its usual regularity, the time for the grand smash-up will have to be postponed. Every year brings the end of the world to a large part of the human race, which should be a sufficient warning to all.

Religious-minded people will find material of interest in the following *résumé:* The average value of the 11,220 Baptist churches in the United States in 1860 was $1,700; of the 19,833 Methodist churches, $2,000; of the 5,061 Presbyterian churches, $5,000; of the 2,334 Congregational churches, $6,000; of the 2,250 Romish churches, of the 2,145 Episcopal churches, and of the 440 Dutch Reformed churches, $10,000; of the 264 Unitarian churches, $17,000; and of the 24 Mormon churches, $43,000.

Brevet Maj. CLIFFORD THOMSON, formerly Major of the Fifth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, has been appointed Captain in the Tenth United States Cavalry by the President. Maj. THOMSON's friends will regret to learn that he has been obliged by previous engagements to decline this very flattering but well-merited compliment.

The bronze statue of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, for the Richmond Washington Monument, is on its way from Munich. The statues of NELSON and LEWIS, and the allegorical figures and trophies designed as ornaments for the lower portion of the monument, will likewise soon be shipped to this country from Munich.

JEROME THOMPSON has just finished another of his reminiscences of the Green Mountains, which he calls the "Passing Shower." The painting is of large size, and the scene chosen is near Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, looking westward to Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains.

One of WASHINGTON ALLSTON's best and most powerful works, which was formerly owned by Mr. BALL, of South Carolina, the artist's native State, has passed through many vicissitudes, and is now in the gallery of J. S. JOHNSTON, Esq., of this City. It is "Spalatro's Bloody Hand."

Plymouth Church is to give the Bethel Mission School in Fulton-street the cheerful little sum $10,000 for its building fund. Mr. R. S. PRUSSING, who has for many years had charge of the school, will continue as Superintendent of the new school.

The Perry Monument at Cleveland, which is being made by Mr. WALCUTT of this City, is to be completed by the addition of figures of a sailor and a midshipman on either side of the statue.

In consequence of the death of Bishop ELLIOT, of Georgia, Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, has been invited to officiate at the diocese.

The French Cicele of Harmony will give their annual grand *bal paré* and masque, at Irving Hall, on Friday evening.

The artist HEALY is in New-Orleans, where he will spend the Winter. Mr. POWERS is also there.

SALE OF THE PAINTINGS OF ALEXANDER WUST.—ALEXANDER WUST's paintings, for some time on exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Fine Arts Gallery, were sold last evening for the artist by Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, at the gallery where they were exhibited. The attendance was good and the bidding fair throughout. It was expected by many that the two paintings for which Mr. WUST obtained the gold medals at Brussels and the Hague—the "Norwegian Waterfall by Moonlight" and the "Mountain Torrent in Norway"—would bring higher figures than they did, but it must be remembered that paintings of such size rarely reach prices relatively as high as the smaller works of the same artist, for the simple reason that the size alone necessarily limits, in a great measure, the number of bidders. Following are the prices obtained for the leading pictures, exclusive of frames: The Norwegian Waterfall by Moonlight, $2,500, bought by Mr. MORTON; Mountain Torrent in Norway, $3,000, bought by Mr. THOMSON; The Loffoden Islands, $750, same buyer; Desolation, $600, bought by Mr. SEYMOUR; North American Landscapes, $600, bought by Mr. HUNTING; White Mountains, $550, bought by Mr. FORBES; and Moonlight in the Forest, $575, bought by Mr. DODGE. The sale netted, without frames, $11,831.

At the recent municipal election in Lexington, Va., Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER was elected Mayor over Col. EDMONDSON, the present incumbent. It is said the election is to be contested, on the ground that illegal votes were cast for the successful candidate. The election was attended by much excitement.

Capital and Credit. The Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUNN & Co. have now ready for delivery the new volume of the "Reference Book for January, 1867." It is the largest, most complete and reliable work of the character ever published. It is the only book that gives estimates of capital in addition to indications of credit of nearly every business man in the Union, and is thus an invaluable aid to all dispensers of credit. Specimen copies can be seen and terms made known at the office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Another Letter from Mrs. Morgan, The Unfortunate Tailoress.

I have had a tailoress helping me who has had *both her wrists* broken; and they are so weak that she is unable longer to meet the wants of her employers by the use of the *hand needle.* She has tried various kinds of *Sewing Machines,* but has never found one that she could work as easily as mine; and now wants to buy one like it. Will you please send a price-list of your machines? I have now had my machine over *four years.* Have only broken *two* needles; and the machine is apparently as good to-day as the day I received it. I was recently offered more than I gave for it; but I would not part with it for twice its cost, if I could not get another of the same kind.—[Mrs. S. Morgan, Lincoln, Vt., Dec. 17, 1866, to the Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.]—*Advertisement.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation.

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS,
President Massachusetts Senate.

My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer. N. P. WILLIS.

Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.—Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No, he says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why, then, does he not resort to the great tonic and preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climate influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia. New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports,* will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial: but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored: and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

To Advertisers.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising.

DAILY TRIBUNE.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 20 cents per line each insertion.

NOTHING INSERTED FOR LESS THAN 50 CENTS EACH INSERTION.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS AND CUTS are charged extra.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than NINETY CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ITEM—(Announcement)—In news column, set in Nonpareil, SIXTY CENTS a line for solid Agate space.
ABOUT EIGHT WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

Deaths and Marriages are charged SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—(Announcement)—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other journal, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over every State, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

NOTHING INSERTED FOR LESS THAN $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Fire Department. The *Scientific American* this week contains a full account of the London Fire Brigade. Published by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row.

Bay Hampton House to Lease (Unfurnished) from three to five years; capacity for 100 boarders; delightfully located, 30 minutes from New-York; fine sea-bathing, boating and fishing; beautiful and extensive parks. Parties with adequate capital and ability to conduct a first-class hotel will address, with references, B. L. CRANS, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-office.

Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., cures rupture permanently, on young or old, in from four to eight weeks, without an operation, by the use of an external remedy, with or without furnishing a truss, without hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed. References at his rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Rheumatism of years standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Third-av. Savings Bank.—Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report,* " at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

The Change of One Letter in one Single word
Makes a difference that strikes one as very absurd.
PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS most fragrant of scents is;
But to pirate the same a most flagrant offence is.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT BREAST ELEVATOR to develop the form physiologically. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

MARRIED.

COLVILLE—MORANGE.—At Albany, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Major JOHN E. COLVILLE, of New-York, to Miss JESSIE M. MORANGE.

WYNKOOP—VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, by Rev. E. W. French, Isanna, youngest daughter of Mrs. Maria Van Winkle, to ROBERT D. WYNKOOP, Jr., all of the above-named place. No cards.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

BORDEN.—At No. 411 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 13, ANNA S., wife of William Borden, in the 38th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, in Brooklyn, L. I., Capt. TIMOTHY COFFIN, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, B. M. DILL.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 471 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FARNUM.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, of consumption, JANE ANNABELLE, wife of Geo. J. Robert Farnum.
The funeral services will take place at [illegible] 5th-av. and 25th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FURMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1867, at the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible], Stapleton, S. I., MARY, widow of the late Garret Furman.
Funeral notice hereafter.

FARRINGTON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 12, NELLIE FARRINGTON, only daughter of Benj. and Julia Farrington.
Funeral from Methodist Church in Flushing on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M.

GASSIN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 14, ROSA A., wife of Andrew Gassin, in the 60th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 107 Lexington-av.

HALL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 14, at her late residence, No. 177 East 41st-st., HARRIET DEANE, wife of George C. Hall, in the 51st year of her age.
The remains will be taken to Ithaca for interment.

LOUCKS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 13, of paralysis, MARY MARGARET, consort of Henry Loucks, Esq., aged 75 years.

ORTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 14, HERMAN ORTON, in his 28th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 212 South 5th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

ODELL.—At Mattituck, L. I., at the residence of her son, on Saturday, Jan. 12, in the 90th year of her age, SUSAN, widow of Jonathan W. Odell, formerly of this City.

PHILIPS.—On Monday, Jan. 14, after a short illness, EDWARD PHILIPS, aged 37 years.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SIBBALD.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, JOSEPH F. SIBBALD, aged 72 years and 4 months.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, from the Chapel of St. Luke's, corner of 5th-av. and 54th-st.

SANDS.—At Kensico, on Second Day, 11th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible], BENJAMIN SANDS, in the 73d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, North Castle, on Fourth Day, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, Jan. 11, MARY MELLOWS, in the 67th year of her age, relict of the late Gamaliel Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 East 10th-st.

TIER.—In Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 13, MARINDA E., wife of D. D. Tier, aged 45 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, in Utica, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., without further notice.

VALENTINE.—At Roslyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, CARRIE M., daughter of Myers and Caroline Valentine, aged 3 years, 2 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, ANNIE EUGENIE, youngest daughter of Mary Ann and Henry B. Watson, aged 3 years and 1 month.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 West 45th-st.

WALSH.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. [illegible], No. 57 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, LOUIS WALSH, of Mamaroneck, in his 48th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SARAH WEST, in the 63d year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 203 West 19th-st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ The funeral of WILLIAM BUTCHART will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 15th inst., from No. 241 9th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. The members of the Caledonian Club, together with his other friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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POLITICAL.

THE YOUNG MEN'S POLITICAL UNION, of this and adjoining cities, will celebrate the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the District of Columbia on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1867, at the Cooper Institute. Rev. H. H. GARNET, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the oration.
Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge have been invited to be present and address the meeting.
Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preside.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; McFarland's, cor. Broadway and 8th-av., and at the door.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Union Republican Association of the above District will hold their regular monthly meeting, at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
CHAS. WRIGHT KIRBY, [illegible]
W. C. CARPENTER, Secretaries.

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TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER	Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
B. L. FANCHER, Esq.	No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT	Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN	Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER	Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER	Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE	Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT	Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON	Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER	Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
B. F. BEEKMAN	Messrs. B. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR	Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZBACHER	Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT	Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS	Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
JOHN H. CONTOIT, JOHN A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY WEIL, JAMES D. FITCH,
JOHN KERR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:
Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy,
James N. Cobb, Wm. H. Guion,
John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydey,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing,
Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby,
Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson,
George A. Jones.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN CASTREE, ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES, WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON, JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES, HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the same day, Mr. JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was
Resolved, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day determined to pay (from the past earnings) the State tax for 1866 upon Bank stock, as decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved of it in any way, will please communicate with the officers of the Bank.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt in proof of such payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK will pay for their stockholders the City and county tax imposed on their stock.
Stockholders who have already paid their tax will have their money refunded by the Bank, upon depositing their tax receipts with the Cashier.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that City, County and State Taxes will be assumed and paid by the Bank. Those who may have already paid will be refunded the amount.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. St. JOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES W. SMITH, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF 30 THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

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Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¼	107⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¼	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅝
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅜	111⅝
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	134½	134⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110⅝
August, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES A. COE,
JAMES STUART,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH,
CURTIS NOBLE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
CHARLES STANTON,
ABEL DENISON,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
HUGH ALLEN,
FLETCHER WESTRAY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously elected President.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN BODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
A. V. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN, F. J. CLARK,
WM. SELIGMAN, JAS. L. STEWART,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, SAMUEL HOLMES,
THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON,
MATTHEW BIRD, JOHN R. CECIL,
N. T. PORTER, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
SAMUEL W. BASS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors A. V. STOUT was unanimously reelected President and N. T. PORTER was unanimously reelected Vice-President.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN P. YELVERTON, CHAS. H. LEONARD,
WM. K. STRONG, CHAS. H. TRASK,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, WATSON E. CASE,
ALONZO CHILD, ROBERT P. GETTY,
DAVID B. TURNER, WM. DOWD,
WM. M. BLISS, CHAS. A. BULKLEY,
HENRY A. KENT, GEO. DICKINSON,
ROBERT BAYARD, WM. NELSON.
FRED. J. HOSFORD,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN P. YELVERTON was unanimously reelected President, and CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, reelected Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Fibre Disintegrating Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open one hour. By order,
A. H. BANCKER, Secretary.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman in Obion County, Tenn., (an extensive land owner,) holds a note of hand on a responsible party for $20,000, due three years after date, and bearing interest from date, dated May 9, 1866, fully secured by mortgages on real estate, which he wishes to trade for a general assorted stock of goods. For particulars address W. L. McCUTCHEON, Hickman, Ky. None but wholesale dealers need apply.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees for the House of Reception for Orphans and Half Orphans, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., will be held on the 23d January, 1867, at the residence of Mrs. R. K. Delafield, Bard-av., (near Snug Harbor Landing,) S. I., at 12 M. By order.
MARY G. YOUNG, Secretary.
Members are respectfully requested to attend.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, also of the Gold Exchange, of many years' active business experience, is desirous of connecting himself with some stock and banking house where his services would be valuable in transacting a general commission business. Address, with real name, STOCKBROKER, Box No. 5,552, New-York City Post-office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.—THIS bank will assume and pay the City, County and State taxes levied upon the shares of stock of this bank for the year 1866. Stockholders who have already paid said tax, or who have been relieved from the same, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier on or before the 14th inst., at 12 M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
Jan. 11, 1867.

TAX DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared an extra tax dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on proof that the tax for 1866 has been duly paid.
F. LELAND, President.

AN ASSESSMENT OF $15 IN GOLD PER share has been levied by the Belcher Silver Mining Company; delinquent 1st February; delinquent sale, 5th March. We are prepared to transmit amounts due to eastern stockholders.
LEES & WALLER,
Agents Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.
JAN. 14, 1867.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY THE CITY tax for their stockholders.
C. F. SIMPSON, Cashier.

$10,000 CAN BE FURNISHED FOR safe and profitable investment. State particulars (not otherwise noticed) which will be strictly confidential. H. HEUSTIS, Box No. 1,437 Post-office.

UNITED STATES THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money, for sale on favorable terms by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.
MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
WM. S. CORWIN, CHAS. G. CORNELL,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
AARON RAYMOND, ROBERT DUNLAP,
WM. H. KIPP, JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
UNION ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, vice E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., resigned.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.
JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits made before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share.

Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—An annual dividend of eight per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and seven per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, less Government tax in both cases, has been declared, from the net earnings of 1866, by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 21, and reopened Feb. 1, 1867.

The mortgage bonds are convertible into First Preferred Stock for ten days after the payment of the dividend, or until Feb. 11.

The Board has also ordered a dividend to be paid on the common stock of three dollars per share.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 108 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on 21st inst. at the Bank at New-Orleans, and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSKTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

DIVIDEND—EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $10 per share, payable on demand, in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
Jan. 14, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:
From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON, Committee.
JAS. W. BOOTH,
JAN. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 15, 16,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
DR. M. W. DICKESON'S LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, Revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.

14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.

43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.

ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.

HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.

HAMILTON COUNTY, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.

NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.

IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.

Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.

Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.

For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN 15, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,500 packages Malaga raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, slightly damaged.
20 frails dates.
12 casks Bohemian prunes.
32 bags Pecan nuts.
77 boxes macaroni, (Italian.)
300 bags shelled peanuts.
(For account of whom it may concern:)
26 cases sardines, slightly damaged.

PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE IN PARTITION BY PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at No. 365 Fulton-st., Halsey's Building, Brooklyn: Stryker's Corner, in the town of Flatbush; Cottage on East Broadway, Flatbush; two vacant lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the GERMAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, five-story houses and stores Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332, 334 1st-av., east side, between 19th and 20th sts. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man to secure an income for life. I have now completed a manufacturing model, and I have the ground and factory convenient to the City, and wish a business man with from $3,000 to $10,000 for a partner. Address JOHN S. McKINLEY, Maspeth, L. I.

WANTED—IN A SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS, with large profits, a silent or active partner with from $15,000 to $25,000, as shall be mutually agreed. Good references required and given. Address Box No. 6,818 Post-office.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 362 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment: flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, just landed, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; has the best of reference from her last employers; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in a store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has long and satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 377 2d-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook and would assist with washing, the other as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would go as waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 University-place, basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; best of reference from her last employer, where she can be now seen. Call at No. 77 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain seamstress by a young woman of neat and clean appearance and habits; is highly recommended from last situation in New-York. Call or address B. M. HARRISON, No. 164 West 20th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English and Scotch nurses, waitresses, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 628 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, of respectable parents, to take care of children and assist at chamberwork or waiting; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has lived in highly respectable families; City reference. Call, for two days, at 166 35th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; is competent to do her work; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers; city or country; young girls, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats and all kinds of desserts; would assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 106 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, ladies' and children's under garments to make at her own house; gentlemen's shirts made in the best possible manner. Orders left with Miss BARBER, No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. References given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman; is a good cook; capable of any kind of work; another as regular cook. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, who has always done chamberwork in a hotel, as first-class chambermaid. Call No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation to cook, wash and iron; best City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 25th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON EXTREMEly well qualified, a position to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; unexceptionable reference. Apply for two days at No. 81 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; would assist with washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear. Best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as waitress in a small private family; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 208½ West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 135 Leroy-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chambermaid and plain sewer and to assist in waiting, or to see to growing children. Call at No. 579 2d-av. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 35 West 34th-st., at the basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant nurse; understands her business; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or gentlemen's washing; can do up finery and fluting. Call on Mrs. CARMODY, No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 187 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; good references given. Inquire at No. 1,245 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st.

AT CARPENTER'S INSTITUTE FOR select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-house, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator wishes a few more customers, with or without her own sewing-machine; a Protestant; best of reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, all this week, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHING wanted by a respectable laundress; terms moderate; best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 100 West 19th-st., rear house, second floor.

DRESSMAKER, UNDERSTANDS FITting, wishing to work out by the day, wants the work of a few private families. Call No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day or week; is a good washer and ironer; also a good cook; or any other work. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st. and 10th-av.
MRS. DUNBAR.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store who is not afraid of hard work; can write a good and quick hand and is correct at figures; good references for honesty and sobriety will be given. Address R. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INtelligent young man as clerk in the grocery business; salary no object; permanent situation desired; good reference. Call or address CLERK, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found obliging. Call on or address JAMES, No. 80 West 24th-st. till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and will be highly recommended; good reference will be given; no objections to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman man as house servant in an American family; is willing to make himself useful; speaks good English. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East Houston-st. Can bring good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as porter in a store; is capable of driving a single or double team; the best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 38 Pitt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant and has good City reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the Protestant Agency.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, a steady man of long experience; has good City reference; will be heard of for two days. Address T. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY SINgle man in private family; one who thoroughly understands his business and will be highly recommended. Address R. C. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or footman; best of reference. Call or address No. 1,339 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to go to the country as coachman; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best of recommendations. Address H. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference to that effect. Call or address WAITER, drug-store, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; can be seen at Tramor's saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, or a note addressed to T. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, with the best of recommendations, in City or country. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as waiter in a private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 317 3d-av., rear.
GEORGE ANDERSON.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 19th-st.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—IN A FIRST-class house by a young man lately returned from China; a knowledge of business here his main object; references as to character unexceptionable. Merchants requiring such a person will please send address to Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 88.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman to sew and assist in the care of two children; must have good City reference from her last place. None other need apply, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED servants for the City, waitress, laundress, seamstress, cook, chambermaid and laundress; also, girls for all kinds of work, City or country, at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice, 13 to 15 years of age; pay $3 per week first three months. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 321 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CLOTH IMPORTING house; one who writes a good hand, accurate and quick at figures, and about 16 years of age. Address, postpaid, Box No. 1,737 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACquainted with the stationary and fancy goods trade in this City and through the States. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE charge of an infant, and sew; City reference required. Apply Tuesday morning at No. 35 West 28th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at Carpenter's Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire se placer dans une famille privée comme bonne d'enfants; elle parle distinctement le francais, l'allemand et l'anglais elle na jamais servit. S'adresser pour 2 jours chez Mrs. NEWBURY, No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statues of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, General Partners
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, Special Partners

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN,
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM,
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN,
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD,
No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY at No. 104 Barclay-st. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be conducted as heretofore by BOWNE & PURDY.
BOWNE, McELRATH & PURDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, PHOEBUS W. LYON, to an interest in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WM. P. LYON & SON.
WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WILSON & FRYER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Signed, GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM FRYER.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 88 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst.
E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM H. B. HAWLEY & CO., No. 112 Fulton-st., Jan. 13, 1867, $500 Seven-thirty BONDS, numbered as follows: 163,148, $100; 162,600, $100; 162,586, $100; 162,588, $100; 162,592, $100.

LOST—A DARK SABLE FUR COLLAR—$25 Reward will be paid at the Gas Office, No. 136 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held in the lecture-room of the Third R. P. Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH UNION—A SERIES OF UNION prayer meetings will be commenced in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, and continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. All, irrespective of denomination, are cordially invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—MR. A. F. DAVID, WHO SIGNED A five hundred dollar 7 3-10 Treasury note, No. 82,645 A, but did not indorse it, will please communicate his address to P. ADLER, No. 145 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$150
Second Cabin Passage........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA........Jan. 16
ALEPPO........Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
The British steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
UNITED KINGDOM sails........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK........SATURDAY....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY....Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY....Feb. 2
And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY........Jan. 28 | MONDAY........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $334 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURGH.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the arrangements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, having been terminated by the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, this Company will after THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents.
Passengers will after that date be ticketed and baggage checked to and from Greenbush or East Albany, the terminus of the road.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 10, 1866.
CHAS. H. SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.
DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.
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VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, SUITABLE for business, educational, or church purposes, the property located at the southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the
CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.
There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have offered for this property. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.
The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
No. 37 Pine-st.
REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER, for the sale or purchase of real estate, the renting of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents and care of property. FOR SALE—Property for occupation, or for investment in various portions of the City. Money to loan on bond and mortgage on City property.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	$30,000
West 31st-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone.	22,500
West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone.	15,000
West 48th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	18,500
West 52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	26,000
West 42d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	35,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.	35,000
West 24th-st., three-story high-stoop brick.	13,000
West 53d-st., three-story high-stoop brick.	13,000
East 24th-st., three-story high-stoop brick.	14,500
East 52d-st., three-story high-stoop brick.	11,000

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 242 lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.
For further particulars apply to
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.,
Under Bank of Commerce.

PLAINFIELD.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 15 acres, 5 minutes' walk of depot; modern new house, gas, and all the new improvements; large stable, chickenry, and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit and shade trees; in fact a complete residence in every respect. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HANDSOME new four-story brown-stone house on East 39th-st., near Park-av.; finished in best style, including walnut doors, and brown-stone rails to stoop and area; terms to suit; also a number of others, well located, at fair prices. Apply to C. H. BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a house, barn and fifteen acres of land; the house is in perfect repair, has fourteen rooms; water advantages unusual; the river, mountain and landscape views unsurpassed; terms easy. Apply to F. B. G., Box No. 112 Times Office, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I., midway between the railroad station at Flushing and the steamboat landing at Whitestone. For maps and particulars apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises, or at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 21.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., SOUTH OF 34TH-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, replete with all the modern improvements and conveniences; was built by the owner for his own occupancy and without regard to cost. House, 25x75. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH OR without the furniture, in a first-class neighborhood on Murray Hill, will be sold at a bargain—$35,000; four-story brown-stone; owner going to Europe. POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRABLE and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT-HOUSE AND FACTORY, Nos. 4 and 6 Dover-st.; also, three-story brick stores, Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, north side. THOS. M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE MILE FROM HACKENSACK, a house, with all the modern improvements, one acre of garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST.—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 154 West 49th-st.; in perfect order; 20x50x100 feet; possession April 1, or sooner if desired. J. C. REDMOND, 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-class corner house of extra size, and built in the most substantial manner. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 97 Lexington-av., for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VERY LARGE and valuable grain distillery, in complete operation, finely located. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE 25x100, in fine order, and well adapted for jobbing purposes; location desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 474 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corner on 5th-av., south of 23d-st., well adapted for a Dry Goods or Fancy Goods business. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY DOUBLE houses on 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; rent, $2,200. LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 26½ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

BROADWAY LOFTS.—TO LET, THE LOFTS of marble store No. 449 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Inquire of JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS EACH, ON 83d-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LARGE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED, suitable for boarding-houses; location first-class; best of references given. Address, with particulars, PROPRIETOR, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house near 34th-st., will rent with board to gentleman and wife, a desirable back room, second floor, at $22, or front room and bedroom at $30; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 176 Times Office.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

NO. 53 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner 4th-av.—Several very desirable suites of furnished apartments to let, with private table, at reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO only does first-class work, wants board in a private family, not above 30th-st. nor below 4th-st., on the west side; reference exchanged. Address O. M. A., Station E.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
AND CORSETS
WILL BE OFFERED FOR
THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
BELOW COST.
WE INVITE OUR
CUSTOMERS
And the public to take advantage of this immense reduction. Our stock is very large, and we are compelled to lessen it, to make room for our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

WE INVITE OUR LADY PATRONS TO take a peep at our show window, and also to come in and inspect our stock whether they want to
BUY OR NOT.
We have the richest and most elegant assortment of
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
IN AMERICA,
And will sell them at low prices; also, a new importation of our celebrated and beautiful shaped
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.
Being the largest importers and manufacturers in the United States, we can offer to the public, and especially to
THE TRADE,
IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

THE YACHT SKIRT,
ALSO THE JEROME;
Both elegant.
THE
VESTA,
HENRIETTA,
and
FLEETWING,
AT GAYNOR'S
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SMILLIE & CO.
Having determined to discontinue their
CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT
To make room for their Spring stock of silks and dress goods, will sell the balance of their cloaks and mantillas
AT HALF PRICE.
No. 763 Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES.
ALSO,
SHIRTING AND
SHEETING
MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS
AND QUALITIES
at the very lowest figures.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS at 32½c.
NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS at 37½c.
HILLS' "SEMPER IDEM" MUSLINS at 25c.
LONSDALE MILLS at 25c.
ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS at 25c.
AMOSKEAG MILLS at 18c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Will offer this week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINE POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
STRIPED POPLINS,
GRANITE POPLINS,
VALENCIA POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.
French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 55c., sold in October at $1 25.
French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.
Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.
Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.
Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.
Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.
Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier for 75c.
Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

INDIA
Camel's Hair Shawls.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will offer for sale on and after
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867.
His entire stock of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

AT
MRS. GAYNOR'S,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.,
for eighty days, her elegant fresh stock of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
25 per cent. below cost, to make room for
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., and
No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th-sts.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
Strangers who have not bought any of them had better do so at once, as our supply is nearly exhausted. You can save full 10c. a yard.
Immense lots Auction Muslins, 10c. and 12½c.
Immense lots, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
Immense lots, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
Best 4-4 Wamsuttas, 30c.
Auction Rooms our Headquarters.
Big lots Dress Goods, 25c.
Big lots, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
Immense lots Merinos, Empress Cloths, Reps, English Ottomans, &c., &c., at half price.
Immense lots Table Linens, Crashes, Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Checks, Prints, Delaines, Shawls, Hosiery, Sheetings, &c., from auction, at any price you wish. Black Alpacas, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.; well worth 45c., 55c. and 75c. On Alpacas you can save 20c. per yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 167 8th-av.,
near 18th-st.; and
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

STRANGE & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
Will commence on Monday, Jan. 14,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL,
their large and varied STOCK of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

CLOAKS AND FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.
JOHN CAMPBELL
Is now selling his large Winter stock of Cloaks and Furs at from 25 to 50 per cent. below cost, in order to make room for his
SPRING ASSORTMENT,
which will be forwarded from Europe early in the Spring.
In order to dispose of the Winter stock immediately, the goods are offered at prices much below those of any other house in New-York City. No. 898 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING and MR. G. L. FOX in COMEDY and BURLESQUE.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
JACK CADE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MESSRS. MILES AND YOUNG.

STEINWAY HALL.
TENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Second appearance of the celebrated contralto,
MISS NETTIE STERLING.
First night of the new Orchestral Fantasie,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
With solos for every instrument.
VISIONS IN A DREAM, for the thirtieth time.
MADELINE WALTZ. LAFAYETTE GALOP.
By Theo. Thomas' celebrated Orchestra.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by
JOHN ZUNDEL,
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

SKATING HURDLE RACE AT SYLVAN Lake, Hoboken, foot of 7th-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17. Band of music in attendance every afternoon and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
REDUCTION IN TERMS.
GOLDSMITH'S
Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway.
ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES
Will be charged for a short time only.
THE ATTENTION OF YOUNG MEN
Is especially directed to the opportunity.
CIRCULARS AT THE INSTITUTE.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE
Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to take the entire charge of children, wishes a situation as nursery governess; references unexceptionable. Address Miss T. A. B., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL WALNUT top counters, closets, &c., very desirable and good. Address Box No. 3,873 Post-office, or No. 129 Grand-st., second floor, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, and without extra charge, under nitrous gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

AT NO. 193 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 13TH-st., can be had a set of gum teeth for $12; a set of plain teeth, $5; teeth filled with gold, $1. All work warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 256.—ARRIVAL OF MRS. H. ROEDER, known in this City for 22 years for giving true information of all important affairs through life regarding health, wealth, marriage, love affairs, journeys, law-suits, business, absent friends, and sickness if recoverable. Mrs. R. can be consulted at No. 256 Bowery, second floor.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
CROWED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Just added to the Grand Aquaria,
FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 15, 1867,
Second night of the
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
MARITANA, MARITANA,
MARITANA, MARITANA.
Grand Opera by Wm. Vincent Wallace.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, MR. W. CASTLE,
MISS ZELDA HARRISON, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MR. H. C. PEAKES, MR. J. ARNOLD,
Mrs. BOUDINOT.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)—FRA DIAVOLO.
THURSDAY—(Only time) DON PASQUALE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission to all parts of the theatre 75 cents. Seats secured without extra charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle........$1
Family Circle........50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director
THE GREAT SPORTING "EVENT"
OF THE YEAR 1867.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
will be produced, after weeks of preparation, with
NEW DRESSES! NEW PROPERTIES!
ENTIRELY FRESH SAWDUST,
and every accessory which can add to the splendor of the *mise en scene*, regardless of cost, a new
MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY,
MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY,
which, from the startling character of its
STRIKING (AND KICKING) EFFECTS,
the steeple-chaseness of its language, and the remarkable
ARRAY OF EQUINE TALENT,
embodied in its representation, cannot fail to take a stable position at the head of the hippodramatic literature of the age, entitled the
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
Particular attention is called to the following
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
The Steed Gravitation........gr. m. Fashion
The Steed Schnapps, No. 1........pieb. g. Ducrow
The Steed Highflyer, No. 2........g. Selim
Ancient Circus Steed........sp. g. Spot
Coatermonger's Steed........Half Brother to Donkey
Fifteen high-mettled Racers, by the flower of the New-York Circus Stables.
The above distinguished equine stars will be supported by the entire strength of the New-York Circus Troupe.
INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY:
The newly-fledged member of the Jockey Club. Sporting and matrimony. The new member in search of a steed. His overpowering success. Remarkable characteristics of horses and horse-dealers. "Horse on the Brain."
GRAND JOCKEY-CLUB RACES,
WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
AN UNPARALLELED FIELD.
TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED,
THE NEW MEMBER ALL DUST AND GLORY.
TRIUMPHANT TIVOLI!
Previous to the comedy, elegant and diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
and the entire company.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
ALFRED H. PEASE'S
ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR. For sale at the music stores and ticket agencies; reserved seats 50 cents extra—for sale at the box office, Steinway Hall.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church.
Tickets $1. To be had at the piano rooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry No. 593 Broadway; also at the music-stores.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD grand Piano, made by one of the best makers; cost $1,100, gold; is in perfect order; will be sold low, as the owner is obliged to leave the City. Can be seen at THURSTON'S Warerooms, No. 99 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $160.—First-class pianos, organs and melodeons, for rent or sale low for cash, or in installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

LECTURES.

"THREE YEARS WITH THE BOYS IN BLUE."—Rev. J. H. BURGHARDT, late Chaplain of the Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, (First United State Chasseurs,) will repeat his celebrated lecture of *Three Years with the Boys in Blue*, at Dr. Dowling's Church, Downing-st., corner of Bedford, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 28th-st., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES 7½.
Mr. Stuart desires to announce that on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE SECOND TIME
at this Theatre in the character of
BERTUCCIO,
in Tom Taylor's play of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Adapted from Victor Hugo's splendid play of
LE ROI S'AMUSE.
Miss RACHEL NOAH will appear as
FIORDELISIA.
Miss IDA VERNON will appear as........FRANCESC
Mr. BARTON HILL........as........DEL AQUILL
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 16,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as ROMEO, in Shakespeare's play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
THURSDAY EVENING—THE FOOL'S REVENG

THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867.
Upon general request, the second time,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 1 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Bak
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROB
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFT
LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
By request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK," the most exciting feat ever witnessed; "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE—Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 15,
NOS BONS VILLAGEOIS,
Comedy in five acts, by Victorien Sardou. Next SATURDAY, LA PAPILLONNE, Comedy by the same author. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, 678 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured of any of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
to be given at
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1867.
Tickets may be obtained of A. Salmon, No. 52 Warren-st.; Louis de Arze, Spanish Consulate, No. 29 Broadway; L. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; J. Blum, No. 55 Warren-st.; E. Dechaux, Howard-st.; A. Flaurand, No. 439½ Broadway; H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, 25th-st. and Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT.
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE,
the eminent Pianist, and a large number of Amateur Vocalists, have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
TICKETS $1,
for sale by Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and McIntyre's, corner Broadway and 18th-st.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
First time in America, the excruciating spectacle,
Cender-Leon. Premier Danseuse. The only Leon.
Cender-Leon. Butterfly Princess. Seymourzale.
Cender-Leon. Dewdrop Princess. Afonzaline.
Cender-Leon. Snowdrop Princess. Pricini.
And the renowned Madagascar Ballet Troupe, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
MORE NOVELTY. UN BALLO MASCHERA. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, DANCING ON THE BRAIN, SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK. W. S. BUDWORTH, &c. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2½ P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH AND RECREATION.
THE GYMNASIUM OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD,
No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. and Broadway,
Presents every advantage for physical culture, promotion of health and vigor, &c., to both sexes of every age. New classes are now forming. Academy open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. Private instruction given in the perfect art of skating on ice. Also fencing and sparring.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX SCENES.
Thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN REGRETS that he is unable to proceed with his entertainment at present, as he is suffering from a sprained ankle.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis [illegible]

DECISION ON TEST OATHS.

Continued from First Page.

protecting the citizens of the respective States in their religious liberties. This is left to the State Constitution and laws. Nor is there any inhibition imposed by the Constitution of the United States in this respect on the States. Mr. PERMOLI's writ of error was therefore dismissed, for want of jurisdiction. In that case, an ordinance of a mere local corporation forbade a priest loyal to his Government from performing what he believed to be the necessary rites of his Church over the body of his departed friend. This Court said it could give him no relief. In this case, the Constitution of the State of Missouri, the fundamental law of the people of that State, adopted by their popular vote, declares that no priest of any church shall exercise his ministerial functions unless he will show by his own oath that he has born true allegiance to his Government; and this Court now holds this constitutional provision void, on the ground that the Federal Constitution forbids it. I leave the two cases to speak for themselves.

In the discussion of these cases I have said nothing on the one hand of the great evils inflicted on the country by the voluntary action of many of those persons affected by the laws under consideration; nor on the other hand of the hardships which they are now suffering, more as a consequence of that action than any laws which Congress could possibly frame, but I have endeavored to bring to the examination of the grave questions of constitutional law involved in this inquiry those principles of law which are calculated to assist in determining what the law is, rather than that in my private judgment it ought to be. I am requested to say that the Chief-Justice and Justices SWAYNE and DAVIS concur in this opinion.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for information in relation to Department advertising in the Washington City papers. Ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. WADE presented a petition for the passage of the tariff bill now pending; also a petition for increasing the pay of army officers, which were appropriately referred. Also a petition for reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

AID FOR A WESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to improve the value of Government lands on the line of the McGregor Western Railroad by aiding in the construction of said railroad, which provides for the transfer to the Company named alternate sections of the public lands along the route of said road, from Calmar, Winnebick County, Iowa, to Austin, Mower County, Minn., to the extent of ten sections on each side of the road; and for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said road from the point of intersection in O'Brien County, Iowa, with the road running from Sioux City to the Minnesota State line in the westerly direction to Yorktown, in Dakota, the same number of alternate sections along the said road, the land to be conveyed to the Company proportionately upon the completion of every twenty miles. The Company is required to file within one year in the General Land Office maps of the routes, and complete the first-named road within two years, and the other within ten years, or forfeit the land pension appropriated.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TAX ON CIGARS—EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of cigar-makers complaining of the inequality of the revenue laws as existing, and asking for relief. Referred to the Finance Committee. Also, a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. POLAND presented a petition for increased duties on wool, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. RAMSEY offered the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MODE OF TAXING CIGARS.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a memorial of cigar-makers for a change in the mode of taxing cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of Gen. SICKLES and others, for a repeal of the law abolishing regimental bands. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORGAN presented a number of petitions on the subject of tariffs and duties, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FEMALE CLERKS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of female employes of the Government printing-office for an increase of pay. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PENITENTIARIES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to set aside the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue in the territories for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, for the erection of penitentiaries, which was passed and goes to the President.

NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to print the petition of the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, for indemnification for property destroyed by a mob in Kansas.

THE CURRENCY AND DUTIES.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition against the curtailment of the currency and for increased duty on imports. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. LANE called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents, by providing that they shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The question was upon Mr. SUMNER's amendment, requiring that all officers and agents of the Government whose salaries or fees exceed $1,000 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. LANE spoke against the amendment, saying he would prefer it as an independent proposition.

Mr. SUMNER hoped his amendment would be adopted, as it was even more important than the original bill.

The amendment of Mr. SUMNER was rejected. Yeas 12, nays 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cowan, Cragen, Dixon, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle—21.

Pending the further consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business of Friday, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND said he had given notice that he would call up the Bankrupt Bill to-day. He did not wish, however, to interfere with the pending measure; but he would call up the Bankrupt Bill when that now before the Senate was disposed of.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The pending question upon the bill to regulate the tenure of office was on Mr. HENDRICKS' motion to strike out from the third section the following words: "And if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office, so vacated or temporarily filled, as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office should remain in abeyance without any salary, fees or other emoluments attached thereto until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may, by law, exercise such powers and duties, in case of a vacancy in such office."

THE AMENDMENT DISCUSSED.

This proposition was debated by Messrs. HENDRICKS, COWAN, WILLIAMS and FRELINGHUYSEN. The latter gentlemen read from Justice STORY on the subject of the appointing power of the Senate. As the President had treated the Senate to a long extract from Justice STORY to prove the dangers of legislative usurpation, he (FRELINGHUYSEN) would read the opinions of the same great jurist on the dangers of Executive usurpation.

REMARKS OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill contemplated nothing that was unconstitutional. It simply asserted the right of the Senate to a share in the appointing power, as provided in the Constitution. The opponents of the bill had characterized it as revolutionary. He could see nothing revolutionary in it. He agreed that it was important to guard against the contingency of vacancies in office, but he believed this bill did so. If Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment were adopted, he feared that the President would continue to appoint men who had been rejected by the Senate. Of the 2,000 removals made by the President since last Summer, not one hundred had yet been reported to the Senate. If the amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS were adopted, the President could continue to withhold their names and reappoint them after the adjournment. In several cases the President had reappointed men rejected by the Senate. This was the case with the Postmaster at St. Louis, and with the Collector at Philadelphia, and with internal revenue officers elsewhere. If he (SHERMAN) believed the President would try to harmonize with the Senate, and send in other names after his nominees had been rejected, he would be willing to let him fill vacancies during recess; but the President had manifested no such disposition.

THE AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested to Mr. HENDRICKS that he withdraw his amendment for the present, and let the debate proceed on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS complied with the suggestion of Mr. BUCKALEW, and withdrew the amendment.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "expiration of term of office or other cause," from the first clause of the third section, which reads as follows:

"That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or other lawful cause, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session thereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by adding after the words "session of the Senate," in the clause proposed to be stricken out by Mr. HENDRICKS, the following words: "Or if no appointment by and with the will and consent of the Senate shall be made to any office the term of which shall expire during the session of the Senate."

REMARKS OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke on the general merits of the bill. He did not believe there could be any doubt as to either the constitutionality of this bill or the necessity for it. The absence of any provision in the Constitution giving the power of removal to the President was presumptive evidence that the framers of the Government meant to deny him such power in express language. All primary or principal powers delegated to any department of the Government were mentioned in the Constitution. The Senate of the United States was placed in the situation of a council of State, as an advising body to the President, and as a check upon the Executive power.

Mr. WILLIAMS read extracts from the *Federalist* and other writings, to show the opinions of HAMILTON, MADISON, and others on this subject, and referred to Supreme Court decisions, which, he said, though not directly upon the matter under consideration, were sufficiently explicit to lay down the doctrine that where there was no statutory legislation to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment.

In conclusion, Mr. WILLIAMS said no man could say there was no necessity for the legislation; for this encroachment of the Executive upon the legislative department was positively alarming. This attempt to buy and sell men with the patronage of the Government tended to produce results disastrous to the best interests of the country. The joint power of the Senate in making the appointment was granted to it for a wise purpose, and the pending bill attempted to go further than was allowed by the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At the conclusion of Mr. WILLIAMS' speech, the Senate at 4 P. M. went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The first business in order being the call of State for bills and joint resolutions to be referred, bills were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

OFFICERS' DISCHARGES.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York—A joint resolution directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all volunteer commissioned officers who have served in the army or navy, and have been honorably discharged; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BOUNTY.

By Mr. HART—A bill providing for the payment of bounty to the representatives of soldiers who were killed, or who died in the military service of the United States, whose term of enlistment was less than one year; to the same Committee.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

By Mr. SHELLABARGER—Declaring the forfeiture of certain privileges of citizenship for acts of rebellion against the United States, and providing for the restoration of those privileges in certain cases; to the Judiciary Committee.

TREASURY POLICE.

By Mr. ECKLEY—A joint resolution placing the United States Police at the Treasury building on the same footing and giving them the same power and compensation as the Capitol Police; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RECONSTRUCTION.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana—To reëstablish Civil Governments in the States lately in rebellion, excepting Tennessee; to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

By Mr. WELKER—To incorporate the Washington Homestead Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SALARY.

By Mr. DELANO—To establish the salary of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

MONTANA.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—The joint resolutions and memorials of the Legislature of Montana, asking for the establishment of a land office; also, asking for an amendment of the organic act of the Territory, so as to increase the pay of Federal officers in the Territory, and the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

TAX ON COTTON.

By Mr. NIBLACK—A bill to repeal so much of the Internal Revenue laws as impose a tax on unmanufactured cotton. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

READJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Also, authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to reopen and readjust the accounts of JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, late United States Minister to Peru. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE NATIONAL FORCES.

By Mr. JULIEN—To amend the twenty-first section of the act enrolling and calling out the national forces. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISTRICT BILLS.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—To incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Canal and Sewerage Company; also a bill to provide more effectually quieting titles to property in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

By Mr. NOELL—To amend the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia so as to disfranchise no person on account of sex. Same reference.

WISCONSIN LANDS.

By Mr. MCINDOE—To amend the act granting lands to Wisconsin to build a military road to Lake Superior. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MINING BUREAU.

By Mr. HIGBY—To establish a Mining Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States, limiting the amount of land that may be entered in any one land district upon Agricultural College scrip, and giving the Secretary of the Interior the right to prescribe such limit whenever the interests of the land district and the actual settlers therein demand it. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LANDS FOR ARIZONA.

By Mr. GOODWIN, of Arizona—Donating two sections of land to the Town of Prescott, Arizona; also, donating lands to the Arizona Central Railroad Company and the Prescott Tollroad Company, for maintaining stations and digging wells. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

By Mr. WARREN—To regulate the settlement of accounts of revenue officers in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

LOST RECORDS.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—To supply records and documents lost during the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

By Mr. BUNDY—To continue the franking privilege to the members of the Thirty-ninth Congress the same as if the Fortieth Congress did not meet until the first Monday in December next. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

By Mr. BANKS—To repeal so much of the Naval Appropriation Bill, of April 17, 1866, as appropriates $25,000 for the purchase of the right of draining through the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

IMPEACHMENT.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the next business during the remainder of the morning hour, was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the resolution offered last Monday by Mr. LOAN, and afterward by Mr. KELSO, came up as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war, waged by rebels and traitors against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls during the late elections by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than four hundred thousand votes, it is the imperative duty of the thirty-ninth Congress to take, without delay, such action as will accomplish the following objects:

First—The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of President of the United States of America, and his removal from office upon his conviction in due form of the crimes and high misdemeanors of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty, and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed.

Second—To provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the Executive Department within the limits prescribed by law.

REMARKS OF MR. LOAN.

Mr. KELSO withdrew the previous question in order to allow his colleague, Mr. LOAN, to address the House.

Mr. LOAN thereupon proceeded to read a written speech, in which he arraigned the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President LINCOLN.

QUESTION OF ORDER.

Mr. HALE rose to a question of order, and asked that the words spoken by Mr. LOAN be read at the Clerk's desk. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to charge the President of the United States with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. If that was the import of the gentleman's remarks, as he believed it to be, he asked if such language was in order.

A page of LOAN's manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk, and read as follows:

"The crime," meaning the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, "was committed. The way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hands, and paid for by rebel gold, made ANDREW JOHNSON President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for the promotion was treachery to the Republic, fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion."

Mr. HALE claimed that another sentence to the same general effect had been pronounced by Mr. LOAN.

Mr. LOAN denied that he had proceeded further than the sentence read, and asked Mr. HALE to state what he supposed had been read.

Mr. HALE replied that that was the very thing he desired to have read.

Mr. LOAN said he was not under any obligations to furnish any more of the manuscript than he had read.

The Speaker remarked that the speech being read from manuscript it had not been taken down by the reporters.

Mr. HALE stated that the words which he referred to were to the effect substantially as those read, carrying the direct idea that the now President of the United States was a party to the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that he contracted to pay, and did pay the price for that assassination.

Mr. LOANE submitted that as Mr. HALE could not give the words excepted to, his point of order failed.

RULING OF THE CHAIR.

The Speaker—The ruling of the chair will cover the whole case. The Constitution of the United States, section 4, article 2, reads: "The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crime or misdemeanor."

Another section of the Constitution states, that such impeachment must be by the House of Representatives, and must be tried by the Senate.

On Monday last the following resolution was offered by the gentleman's (LANE's) colleague.

The Speaker here read the resolution and continued.

The resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the high crimes and misdemeanors are. The resolution is now open for debate. If a member in debating it charges that the President was an accomplice in the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that is certainly in order both under the Constitution and under the rules of the House, and for this reason. If it were not, then if any member charged the President with treason, he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with treason. If it were not in order, then if any member charged the President with bribery, he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based.

The charge in the resolution is not a specific, but a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, in which it says he is manifestly and notoriously guilty. The member from Missouri in debating it sees fit, on his responsibility, to specify one which he charges against the President of the United States. That is certainly not out of order.

Mr. HALE said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explicitness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a solemn form of impeachment, and that on a resolution declaring simply, as this did, that it was the duty of the House to inaugurate such proceedings; but before that was done such charges could not be made in debate against the President.

The Speaker—That would be a good point of order in the Senate, when trying special charges made by the House of Representatives. But before charges are made by the House, it is of course within the province of a member to state the points of his charge against the President. If complicity in assassination is a high crime and misdemeanor, as the Chair certainly thinks it is, it is certainly in order under the Constitution to charge it in debate. The charge is made on the responsibility of the member, and not on the responsibility of the House. The ruling which the gentleman desires would apply in the Senate, where the specific charges presented by the House can alone be tried.

Mr. HALE—I ask the Speaker if the resolution before the House is a resolution of impeachment of the President of the United States.

The Speaker—It is a resolution declaring it to be the imperative duty of Congress to impeach the President. A resolution affirming Congressional duty opens up the whole question, according to the ruling of every gentleman who has occupied this chair. If it be the imperative duty of Congress to do so, a member has the right to state why he thinks so, and the Chair cannot restrain him.

Mr. HALE—I will not take an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair would be gratified if the gentleman would appeal, so that a matter so important may be decided by the House, and not by his ruling only. The Chair would take it as a personal favor.

"No, No," from the Republican side.

Mr. HALE—I do not appeal simply for the reason that I consider the Speaker's decision satisfactory, so far as the practice is concerned. It is entirely different from my own idea of the practice which should prevail.

The Speaker—The Chair would much prefer that in a question so solemn and responsible as this, that the House should decide it.

Mr. STEVENS—It is all right, Sir. [Laughter.]

THE CHAIR SUSTAINED.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, complying with the suggestion of the Speaker, appealed from the decision.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to order the yeas and nays, only nine voting for this.

Mr. WENTWORTH then withdrew the motion, and Mr. THAYER renewed it. The appeal was laid on the table, 101 to 8.

MR. LOAN RESUMES.

Mr. LOAN continued to read his speech to its conclusion.

The sentence immediately following that excepted by Mr. HALE was: "Has he," meaning the President, "performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the rebels did theirs?"

MR. HALE ASKS FOR PROOF.

Mr. HALE then said: The member from Missouri has made the deliberate charge against the President of this nation of complicity in assassination and murder. I ask him if he does not feel it due, as well to his own sense of self-respect as to a proper respect for the dignity of the House, and for the character of the Government at home and abroad, that, before he takes his seat, he shall at least disclose to the House some particle of evidence on which that charge—so grave a one—is founded? I have waited, thinking that before the gentleman took his seat he would at least intimate to the House that he has such proof. I now challenge him to specify the first particle of proof that he can lay before the House or can point to as existing. I insist that it is due to the character of this body, as well as to the character of the nation, that he shall do so before he takes his seat.

Mr. LOAN said that he proposed to pursue this matter in his own way and in his own good time. He was taking the initiatory steps in this matter, and they were to inquire into it in the legal way, and he presumed that the proof which would be furnished would be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. HALE remarked that Mr. LOAN had not answered his question.

Mr. LOAN declined to do so.

Mr. HALE wished to ask him a single question.

THE RESOLUTION GOES OVER.

The Speaker here announced that the morning hour had expired, and that the resolution went over until next Monday.

RECORDING VOTES.

Several members—LE BLOND, WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, STEVENS, ROLLINS, RADFORD, MARSHALL and MOORHEAD—were permitted to record their votes on the District Suffrage Bill, and on ASHLEY's impeachment resolution of last Monday.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of Major-Gen. WRIGHT, and of his subordinate officers, in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas; and the Attorney-General was directed to communicate the papers in the case of A. B. MOORE, indicted in the local courts of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and his opinion thereon.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with a list showing the number of small arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms furnished by contractors, manufactured in the United States, other than those obtained at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms purchased from foreign countries, and the cost thereof.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules so that he might offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than $4,000,000 per month, or $48,000,000 during the year 1867, which forty-eight millions ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year.

Resolved, That in lieu of such an amount of compound interest-notes as may become due and be redeemed within the year as may be in excess of the four millions of currency now authorized by law to be withdrawn from circulation every month, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and required to issue legal-tender notes without interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired of Mr. WILSON whether he proposed to refer the resolutions to the Committee of Ways and Means?

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that he did not, because half of the session was passed and no report had yet been made by that Committee on this very important subject. He thought there should be some expression of the will of the House on the subject.

Mr. MORRELL remarked that the Committee on Ways and Means had been anxious for the last fortnight to bring the matter up in some way, but it had no opportunity of reporting to the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 74, nays 67, not two-thirds.

As the resolutions were not received, Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House, it is not expedient to increase the amount of the National Bank notes for circulation beyond the amount of $300,000,000, now authorized by law.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 87, nays 52, not two-thirds. So the resolution was not received.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. ROLLINS, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, offered as a question of privilege a resolution stating that THOMAS H. OAKLEY, of the City of New-York, had been summoned to appear and testify before the Committee on Public Expenditures, appointed to investigate the frauds in the New-York Custom-house; that he had appeared and refused to testify; resolving that the Speaker issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take THOMAS H. OAKLEY into custody and present him to the Bar of the House, to answer for contempt of authority of the House in thus refusing to testify. It was adopted.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution suspending the operation of the twenty-fourth section of the act of the 24th of February, 1864, which authorizes the payment of loyal owners of colored volunteers. It was passed by a vote of 107 yeas to 35 nays.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. COLLOM moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the repeal of all laws giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw any of the National legal tender currency from circulation, except the compound interest notes, which shall be funded in the bonds of the United States as they mature.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. BANKS offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coolie trade, is regarded by the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral, and

Whereas, It is abhorrent from the spirit of modern international law and policy which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, that to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victim captive; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of Coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

It was adopted unanimously.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of the Treasury with a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the collections in the First District of Illinois. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE STEAMER SCOTLAND.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Quartermaster-General relative to the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* off Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

The Message from the President of the United States, in answer to House resolution of Dec. 19, regarding the occupation of Mexican territory by troops of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and one from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Also a message from the President of the United States relative to the revolution in Candia, with a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying documents. Same reference.

IMMIGRATION.

From the Secretary of State, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, in compliance with the Act of July 4, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LAWS OF COLORADO.

Territorial laws of Colorado Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

Communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives in reference to extra compensation voted by various resolutions last session. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition from B. W. MORRIS, Esq., and many others of Spring Water, Livingston County, N. Y., approving the Tariff Bill agreed upon by the Joint Committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and which passed in the House of Representatives at its last session, and asking the immediate passage of the same into law. Also a like petition signed by all the Supervisors of Yates County. Also a like petition by J. C. SHELLON, Esq., and many others, of West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.; also, a like petition by G. ARNOLD, Esq., and various others, of Conous, Livingston County, N. Y.; also, a like petition by D. C. SNYDER, and numerous others, of Springwater, Livingston County, N. Y.; also, a like petition by F. P. SHELTON, Esq., and many others, of West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented a petition of seventy citizens of Alleghany and Chattaraugus Counties, in the State of New-York, in favor of a Constitutional Amendment giving equal civil and political rights to all men. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. WARD also presented a petition of numerous citizens of Addison, N. Y., in favor of compelling all national banks to redeem their circulation in New-York City and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NEBRASKA.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska came up next in order, the question being on Mr. INGERSOLL's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories. Mr. INGERSOLL withdrew the motion.

The debate on the subject of the condition inserted in the bill providing for impartial suffrage in Nebraska was debated till the close of the day's sitting. It was participated in by Messrs. BROOMALL, BLAINE, BINGHAM, DAWES, INGERSOLL, MORRILL, SHELLEBARGER, HILL, DRIGGS and BANKS.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House seconded the previous question by a vote of 68 to 67, and then, without coming to a vote on the bill, adjourned at 4:40 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In Broadway.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 426 Broadway, occupied by Mr. NEYBREWER, with a miscellaneous stock of millinery, who sustains a loss of $5,000; understood to be fully insured. The first floor is occupied by CHARLES GETCH as a restaurant; damage $3,000; insured in the Pacific, Washington and Etna Insurance Companies for $3,000 each. He also occupies the third floor as a dwelling; damage $1,000; insured. No. 424 is also damaged by fire and water. The first floor is occupied by ALFRED WOODHAM, dealer in sporting goods; loss $1,000; insured for $26,000 in the Baltic, $24,000 in the Excelsior, and $2,000 in the Park. The second floor is occupied by the American Masonic Agency; damage $1000; insured. The third floor is occupied by MCMANUS & Co., silver platers; damage slight. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In Platt Street.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the office of OTTO SCHLOEMER, on the second floor of No. 12 Platt-street. Mr. SCHLOEMER occupies the second, third, and fourth floors as a wholesale liquor house. Before the flames were extinguished the stock was damaged to the extent of $10,000; fully insured. The first floor is occupied by SAMUEL C. HILL, dealer in machinery, who sustains a loss of $2,000 by water; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,500; owner unknown. No. 10 is occupied by HAGGERTY & BRO., dealers in druggists' hardware, and M. NICHOLS, whose losses are slight.

In Grand-street.

At 9:45 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given, as flames had been discovered in the fancy goods store of HENRY COM, No. 464 Grand-street, who sustained a loss of $3,000; insured for $4,500 in the Lafayette and Hope Insurance Companies. WASHINGTON THOMAS, who keeps a boot and shoe store at the same number, a board partition running between the two stores, suffered a damage of about $2,000 in stock; insured for $5,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Company. MRS. HALL, who occupies the two upper floors as a boarding-house, sustained a slight loss by water and smoke; not insured.

In Sixth-avenue.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, caused by one of the Christmas trees catching fire from the gas jets. The firemen were soon on the ground, and extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained. The church narrowly escaped destruction however.

In Fourth-avenue.

At 10:45 o'clock an alarm of fire was given, caused by flames being discovered in F. & M. SCHAEFFERS' lager-beer brewery, corner of Fifty-first-street and Fourth-avenue. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to learn further particulars.

In Baxter-street.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning, a fire occurred at No. 40 Baxter-street, being caused by a chimney taking fire. The firemen speedily extinguished the flames, without damage.

In Second-avenue.

At 12:45 o'clock this morning the seventh alarm of fire for the night was given, being No. 248, thus indicating the location as Second-avenue near Thirty-third-street. Damage understood to be slight.

Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Republican General Committee, C. S. SPENCER, Esq., presiding, was held at No. 600 Broadway. Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY offered a resolution endorsing the action of Councilmen PULLMAN, TYNG, WHITE, THOMAS and ROBERTS, while occupying seats in the Board of Councilmen during the past year, in resisting the corrupt schemes introduced in that body for plundering the City, and commending their course to all future legislators. The resolution was unanimously adopted, ordered printed, and copies to be sent to the gentlemen named, properly attested by the signatures of the officers of the meeting. The following, offered by Mr. TOUSEY, was also unanimously adopted:

The Union Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, in congratulating the Union Republican Party of the country, and especially of our own State, on the glorious result of the recent elections, take this occasion to

Declare that our faith in the great principles of justice on which our party so bravely fought and so nobly won the late political victories, is as firm and our zeal as ardent as when armed treason in the field, aided by unarmed sympathy at home, endeavored to destroy those principles through the life of the nation.

We further declare that the recent elections, rolling up as they did majorities by the hundreds of thousands in favor of the party that preserved the national existence, afford the most convincing proof of the soundness of our principles and of our capacity for self-government, and proclaim to ambitious demagogues and usurping Executives that in our country "the people rule."

We further declare, that our faith in the wisdom and patriotism of Congress is a living, abiding faith, "justified by works," and in tendering that body our sincere thanks for the past, we pledge it our earnest support in the future.

We further declare, that to Congress alone, as the representative of the people, belongs, and in that body only rests, the authority to define what shall be done in order to restore any State or portion of our people to their proper relations to the National Government; and that in requiring "security for the future," Congress does no more than sound policy and prudence require.

We further declare that Congress, in passing the District Suffrage Bill, gives evidence of its intention, so far as it has the right, to make all men equal before the law; and that in the future men are to be treated as men, regardless of race or color.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. HUNT, was also adopted:

Resolved, That a communication be addressed, signed by the officers of this General Committee, to his Excellency, Gov. R. E. FENTON, informing him that it is sense of this Committee that in the formation of any commissions during the year 1867 that he will name none as members, except those who are known as sound, well-tried and true Radical Republicans.

During the discussion which followed, Gov. FENTON was indorsed in his administration and his appointments; the State Senators who went into a Democratic caucus were censured, and the Citizens Association denounced.

WALDO HUTCHINGS offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that it is the duty of all Republican Senators to vote for the confirmation of all good Radical Republicans who may be nominated by Gov. FENTON to the Senate for its action.

C. S. SPENCER, Esq., offered the following:

Whereas, A bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Public Works for this Metropolitan District has been, by the Citizens' Association, caused to be introduced into our State Legislature, which enacts that the Board shall be made up exclusively of *freeholders*; and whereas, the Republican party recognizes no such qualification for office,

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Legislature be requested to strike out this qualification.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Portable Self-acting Fire Engine.

Interesting and successful experiments were made yesterday afternoon at Jones Wood with the apparatus named above. The chief officers of the Fire Department having been invited to attend by the patentees, Messrs. LEVEY Brothers, Mr. KINGSLAND, Chief-Engineer, Mr. CARSON, Ex-Chief, and quite a number of the men attended. There were also quite a number of citizens present attached to Fire Insurance Companies, and others. The apparatus we cannot further describe than to say that it is a can large enough to contain 40 to 60 gallons of the liquid annihilator, and has adjustable straps attached to it by which the operator can readily sling it on his back. Attached to it are a few feet of half-inch rubber tubing and at its end a slender nozle with one-eighth inch bore. The liquid is turned on from the can by a faucet near the coupling where the tubing is attached. A wooden shanty built of dry hemlock boards, 12 feet by 12, had been raised in the field, and into this were piled dry straw and wood. This combustible material was set on fire, and when fully in a blaze threatening the demolition of the shanty, the one-eighth inch stream was turned on and the flame extinguished within half a minute. Ignited tar-barrels were put out in like fashion and a pile of wood saturated with kerosene was got under with but little more difficulty. The concluding experiment was the piling into the shanty all the debris of wood, tarred staves and saturating all of these with oil and kerosene. The shanty was soon in a blaze, but within five minutes was completely got under. All present pronounced the experiments to be eminently successful, Chiefs KINGSLAND and CARSON expressing themselves not only satisfied but very much astonished at the result.

Vital Statistics of Brooklyn.

The following shows the number of deaths and the causes in this city during the week ending the 12th inst.:

Scarlet fever, 13; pneumonia, 19; cholera infantum, 1; hydrocephalus, 5; disease of brain, 8; consumption, 22; diptheria, 1; marasmus, 3; puerperal fever, 3; convulsions, 7; bronchitis, 5; croup, 8; enteritis, 3; congestion of lungs, 6; hooping cough, 4; scrofula, 2; metritis, 2; old age, 5; apoplexy, 3; paralysis, 3; dropsy, 2; gastritis, 3; typhoid fever, 3; intemperance, 1; diarrhœa, 1; debility, 2; exposure, 1; disease of liver, 1; disease of kidneys, 2; accidental injuries, 1; disease of heart, 2; typhus fever, 1; pleurisy, 1; erysipelas, 1; flooding, 1; dysentery, 1; suicide, 1; cancer, 1; hemorrhage, 1; syphilis, 1; gastric fever, 1. Total, 152. Stillborn, 20; colored, 7. Men, 31; women, 40; boys, 39; girls, 42; under 1 year, 35; under 2 years, 14; under 3 years, 8; under 4 years, 8; under 5 years, 4; 5 to 10, 7; 10 to 15, —; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 40, 23; 40 to 60, 28; 60 to 80, 18; over 80, 2. United States, 112; Ireland, 19; England, 4; Germany, 11; Spain, 1; China, 1; Italy, 1; Holland, 1; Scotland, 1; British America, 1.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	2	12	4
2	4	13	6
3	2	14	8
4	4	15	1
5	12	16	15
6	8	17	8
7	7	18	2
8	9	19	7
9	15	20	3
10	14	Villages	17
11	4		

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MASS MEETING OF DENTISTS.—A mass meeting of dentists was held at the College of Dentistry, in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, yesterday afternoon and evening, Dr. JOHN G. AMBLER presiding, and Dr. J. M. CROWELL, Recording Secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider what steps should be taken toward raising funds for resisting the Goodyear-Cummings claim to a license from dentists who may use the hard rubber in the prosecution of their business. It was resolved last evening to recommend the American Dental Protective Society to add five or more members to its Board of Management, said persons to be selected from the various States in the Judicial District. It was also resolved that notes for $100 each be provided the local Societies so that the members thereof might sign them and be prepared to pay such installments thereon as the Board of Managers might deem necessary. By this means the Managers hope to organize a fund of $300,000, from which they can draw as necessity may suggest in the progress of the suits now pending.

THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY.—The members of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College held their sixty-fourth anniversary, last evening, at the French Theatre. The theatre was crowded from parquet to the last seat of the upper gallery. Upon the stage were many prominent gentlemen, among them Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, who presided, Professors DRISSEL, VAN AMRINGE and PECK, Dr. SCHMIDT and Mr. LAWRENCE. The exercises were of the usual character, and came off with the usual favors accorded to the young gentlemen, the warm applause of all who heard them, and floral favors from the ladies. The President of the Society, Mr. JOHN MOORE HEFFERNAN, delivered the initiatory address, and was followed by orations on "Superstition," "'67 Party," "National Prejudice," "Popularity," &c., &c. The orchestra, under the direction of J. M. LANDER, was not the least pleasing part of the entertainment.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the spacious residence of C. K. HAMILTON, Esq., at New-Brighton, S. I., was consumed. The fire was first observed in the billiard-room close to the register, and spread so fast as to burn almost all the clothing in the house, as well as the furniture, before it could be subdued. The mansion was one of the largest and most elegant on Staten Island, and could not be rebuilt for less than $50,000. The furniture, paintings, &c., were valued at $15,000. The house was insured only partially, but in what companies could not be ascertained.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday night JAMES RILEY, while on his way to Westchester, from Morrisania, was met by two ruffians near the old Woodstock House who demanded his money. He refused, and one of them knocked him down and took a gold watch and chain and a pocket-book containing about $33. Mr. REILY was discovered by a teamster who took him home.

BURGLARY AT SPRINGVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—On Friday night the house of JOSEPH DECKER, in Springville, was entered by means of skeleton keys. The burglars carried off every article of clothing they could find; they also took about $180 and a quantity of silver-ware. The whole property taken is valued at $500.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—The new Street Commissioner and several of the Aldermen had a private conference yesterday. The appointments in the Department is said to have been the subject under discussion. It is believed that several changes will be made in the course of a few days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman FISHER, in the chair. The list of members was called, and after adopting the rules of the last Board, business was proceeded with. A communication from the Mayor was submitted, in which he gives his reasons for vetoing a number of resolutions incurring expenditures, among them that which appropriates $800 to EDWARD FREEL for constructing a sewer in the Twelfth Ward; $500 to WM. H. WILCOX for architectural services on Truant Home; $4,000 to Montauk Engine Company No. 22, for a new steamer. The resolution increasing the salaries of employes in the Tax Collector's office, was also returned without His Honor's approval. The reasons given are that the entire amount in the Treasury is not more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the present year. JOHN WOOD was confirmed as contractor for cleaning the streets of the Ninth Ward. JOHN EICHLER, recently elected Fire Warden of the Eastern District, was confirmed as such. A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department was read, in which he states that the hose now in use is dilapidated and unfit for further service. He asks for 5,000 feet of new hose. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals. Alderman O'BRIEN offered a resolution in relation to a public market in South Brooklyn, asking the Common Council to request the Senators and Representatives from this city in the Legislature to urge the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of a plot of ground, bounded by Woodhull-street, Hamilton-avenue and Columbia-street, (now belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company), upon which to construct a building suitable for market purposes. The plot is 200 feet in extent on Hamilton-avenue, 150 feet on Columbia-street, and 200 on Woodhull-street. The subject was referred to the Committee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature when appointed. Alderman O'KEEFFE presented a remonstrance from citizens of the Twelfth Ward against the reërection of the Gasolene Works, recently destroyed by fire on Red Hook Point. The subject was referred to the Law Committee, when appointed. The Standing Committees for 1867 were not announced. The list will be filed in the City Clerk's office in a day or two, and presented to the Board at the next meeting. Alderman WHITING submitted a resolution in favor of negotiating with the United States Government for the purchase of a piece of land on the west side of Washington-avenue, and extending thence to Hamilton-street, so as to enable the city to carry out the contemplated extension of Washington-avenue to the Eastern District. The matter was referred to Committee on Government Property and Claims. The Board then adjourned.

GRAND CARNIVAL ON ICE.—The masquerade carnival at the Satellite Lake yesterday afternoon and evening was quite a successful and enjoyable affair. There were some two thousand ladies and gentlemen on the ice during the evening, and all seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly. There were not many in costume, but those who did appear in character were judiciously dressed. Jack Falstaff and Bardolph created quite a *furore* among the boys, but soon retired from the icy and uncongenial arena. Several Goddesses of Liberty—one of them wearing a monstrous waterfall—appeared among Indian Chiefs and African celebrities, and they all entered into the gaities of the carnival with great zest. The music was particularly good, and the fireworks unusually brilliant. The revelry was brought to a close about midnight, and the large assemblage dispersed, no accident occurring during the day or evening to mar the pleasure.

THE BROOKLYN COOPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Association, held at No. 365 Fulton-street last evening, a lively discussion ensued in relation to the payment to the Grand Society of the tax on members who are six months in arrears. The by-laws of the Association, it appears, provide that members three months in arrears are not in good standing, and they deem it unfair to pay a tax on those who are of no benefit to the Association. The matter was at length referred to a committee for report. The report of the Treasurer was subsequently presented, from which it appears that the receipts during the past six months were $504 04; disbursements, $421 10; leaving a balance of $22 94.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Design, for the election of officers, was held at No. 353 Fulton-street, last evening. The following were chosen for the ensuing year: President, William Hart; First Vice-President, A. H. Ritchie: Second Vice-President, Alonzo Chappel; Recording Secretary, J. B. Whittaker; Corresponding Secretary, Rufus Wright; Treasurer, E. D. Plympton; Council, F. A. Chapman, J. G. Brown, S. J. Guy, H. Carmiencke, P. P. Ryder; Hanging Committee, A. Berger, Wm. Hepburn, Wm. M. Brown. No other business of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

ITEMS.—A meeting of ladies is to be held in the chapel of the Packer Institute this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the cause of temperance. Addresses will be made by several eminent clergymen....On Saturday morning last a well-dressed young man called at a house on the Heights in answer to an advertisement for board. He left and returned again in the afternoon, when he stated that he desired to remain for the arrival of his trunks. He took a seat in the parlor in company with some children, who soon after went out of the room, when he also left, taking with him clothing to the value of about $120.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—The Police of the Forty-third Precinct last night arrested the following persons for selling liquor without license: THOMAS J. DOYLE, corner of Pacific and Boerum streets; FREDERICK WEBBER, corner of Smith and Douglass streets; AUGUSTUS D. FRANKS, Van Dyke, near Richards-street; and FREDERICK HOCKNING, No. 99 Boerum-street. The accused were held for a hearing.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a frame dwelling-house near the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, resulting in damage to the amount of between $200 and $300, before the flames were extinguished. The fire was the result of accident.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—Nos. 19, 68, 77, 79, 3, 13, 53, 83, 84, 87, 11, 15, 34, 39, 30, 31, 36, 61, 72, 67.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning as the 7:30 o'clock train from Rahway, on the New-Jersey Railway, was running between Elizabeth and Newark, the connecting-rod of the locomotive broke, thus rendering the engine unserviceable. The train was stopped, and the New-Brunswick train followed so close behind that it was impossible to avoid a collision, but without serious consequences. The Rahway train was pushed to Newark, where the disabled locomotive was detached and the two trains proceeded to Jersey City.

STABBING AFFRAY.—In the Newark Police Court yesterday morning a young man named JOHN JACKSON was arraigned on a charge of having stabbed one JAMES MCLAUGHLIN in the abdomen with a clasp knife, inflicting a serious and perhaps fatal injury. It appears that JACKSON, in company with several friends, had been on a drunken frolic during Saturday evening, and when returning home about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning became involved in a difficulty, which resulted in his stabbing MCLAUGHLIN. The accused was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE OF CHILDREN.—On Sunday evening a quantity of bed-clothing took fire from some unknown cause, in a bedroom of Policeman MCDERMITT's residence, Grand-street, Newark. Three small children were lying in the bed at the time, and one of them, in attempting to extinguish the flames, had her night clothes set on fire. Her screams attracted the attention of Ex-Chief-Engineer GROEL and WM. O'BRIEN, who forced an entrance to the room and put out the fire without causing an alarm to be raised.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Yesterday morning a man named EDWARD MONKS was arraigned before Justice RILEY, at South Bergen, charged with violently assaulting a woman named ANN NEWTON, employed as a seamstress at the Bay Shore House, Communipaw, on the 4th inst. It is alleged that the prisoner brutally kicked the woman, inflicting such severe injuries that she has since been confined to her bed, and is not likely to recover for some time. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 for a further hearing.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The January term of the Hudson County Courts will open this (Tuesday) morning, before Justice BEDLE and Associate Justices CHAMBERS, STURGES and BOHNSTEDT. There are forty-eight prisoners in the County Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. These offences are principally larceny, malicious mischief, assault and battery and other minor offences.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Mond y, Jan. 14.

FLOUR inactive and 15c.@20c. lower. Sales at $10 65@$11 for Spring Extra. WHEAT very dull, and 3c.@3½c. lower; sales at $2 20 for No. 1, and $1 90@$1 91 for No. 2. CORN quiet and 1c. lower; sales at 78c.@78½c. for No. 1. OATS more active, ½c.@½c. higher; sales 40¼c.@40½c. for No. 2 in store. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK held firm at $18 50; buyers offer $18 25. DRESSED HOGS active and buoyant, and 10c.@20c. higher; sales at $6 70@$6 90. LIVE HOGS in good demand, and 10c.@15c. higher; sales at $5 85@$6 35. RECEIPTS—9,600 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs, 11,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Oats, 2,300 Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nothing doing; the milling inquiry is moderate. Corn quiet; sales at $1. Oats dull at 50c. Barley is a shade firmer; sales 300 bushels Canada West at $1 04. Rye nominal at $1. PEAS in moderate request; sales 200 bushels Canada at $1 10. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork quiet at $20 50; no Bacon or Cut Meats offering. LARD quiet; sales at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet; sales at 7½c.@8c. WHISKY—Market firm at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; and $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR dull at $7. WHEAT quiet; choice White Canada held at $2 95@$3. CORN quoted at $1 12 for No. 1 Illinois. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27; MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS of Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull; no sales; prices nominal. WHEAT—No receipts or sales. CORN steady at $1 07@$1 10 for good to prime White; for good to prime Yellow, $1 04@$1 05; mixed Western, $1. OATS better; sales at 60c.@62c. SEEDS—Clover scarce at $8 25@$8 50; flaxseed dull at $2 50. COTTON steady at 33½c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE and SUGAR firm. PROVISIONS scarce and firm, particularly Bacon. WHISKY irregular, and difficult to quote.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull at $10 25 for choice Spring. WHEAT lower at $1 97½@$2 for No. 2. CORN dull and lower at 81c. for old No. 1. PROVISIONS held firm. MESS PORK, $18. DRESSED HOGS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. flour, 21,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 700 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,700 bbls. flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 14.

TOBACCO quiet at $3@$12 50. FLOUR—Superfine $9 75. WHEAT—Prime Red $2 80. CORN lower; Shelled 68c.; Ear 60c. OATS 62c. MESS PORK $20 50. LARD, tierces, 12½c. BACON—Shoulders 12c.; Clear Sides 13½c. HAMS 16½c.; Shoulders in bulk 8c.; Clear Sides 11½c.; Hams, packed, 12½c. SUGAR nominal. COTTON—31c. for Low Middling. COFFEE—Rio, fair, 24c. RAW WHISKY $2 30.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN drooping at 75c.@85c. OATS heavy at 61c.@66c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK at $19 75@$20. BACON unchanged. WHISKY unsettled, more sellers than buyers; sales at $2 10@$2 12½. HOGS firm at $6@$6 25; at the close of the market drovers asked $6 35@$6 40, but packers stood off.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR very dull. WHISKY dull at $2 26 for bonded. HOGS firm; sales 5,607 head at $7 15 for light, and $7 36 for medium to heavy. RECEIPTS—7,300 head. MESS PORK in fair demand; sales 1,100 bbls. at $20. LARD firm at 12c. GOLD 133½. Money scarce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 14.

COTTON dull; sales of Middling at 31½c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet; sales at 63c. RESINS scarce; sales at $3 50@$6. TAR firm; sales at $1 70.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR—Extra, $6 50; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT—Shipping, $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; inferior, $1 60. BARLEY—85c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 14.

COTTON very dull at 30c.@31c. for Middlings. RECEIPTS to-day, 3,716 bales; EXPORTS, 2,162 bales; STOCK, 2,825 bales.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

COTTON unsettled and prices nominal. GOLD 835@136.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 14.

Beef cattle in demand; 2,000 sold at 12c.@17c. Cows unchanged; Springers, $50@$70. Cow calves, $75@$90. Sheep in fair demand; 10,000 sold at 6c @ 7c. Hogs dull; 7,000 at $8 50@$9 50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Capt. Roys, Mrs. Roys, E. Fortman, Miss P. Lee, Master Lee, E. Henenck, John Robinson, W. T. Graut, Mrs. J. Gage.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Messrs. P. N. Smith, W. S. Rainford, W. Foote, T. Parker, Mrs. Rollins, F. L. Wade and lady, and 46 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon sets... 2 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 27 | Gov. Island. 3 16 | Hell Gate... 4 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Calhoun, Page, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Deslumbrante, (Port.,) Corrica, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; War Hawk, Williams, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Istria, Sewell, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Voyager, (Br.,) Wylie, Cienfuegos, Moss & Ward.

Brigs Eaglet, (Br.,) Dickson, Gibraltar, J. Henry; James Rotchford, (Br.,) Crane, Parsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Perkins, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ida Cullen, (Br.,) McAlmon, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward.

Schooners Harvest, Corwin, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Minnesota, Hupman, Norfolk, Crowell & Paine; Mary Landell, Wisden, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Georgetown, S. C., Thomas & Holmes; Elizabeth B., Hogan, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Ward J. Parks, Bogert, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Jesse Jones, (Br.,) Long, Barbados, Jones & Lough; M. B. Bramhall, Hussey, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 30, with mdse. and 53 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Jan. 3, lat. 49 30, lon. 23 08, passed steamship Antarctic, bound E. 6th, lat. 47 16, lon. 38 39, brig Undaunted, do. 13th, lat. 40 31, lon. 68 38, steamships Pennsylvania and Atalanta, do.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Jan. 2, Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 237 passengers to Williams & Guion. The M. arrived at Sandy Hook at 11:40 last night, but was detained by fog.

Steamship Haze, Starkey, Mobile 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Huribut & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Bryant, Fortune Bay, with herring to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. A. W. Dodd, Horton, Deer Isle, N. B., 8 ds., with herring.

Schr. H. Hobart, Palmer, Norwich, bound for Arroyo, P. R.

Schr. R. R. Townsend, Townsend, Port Royal, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. St. James, Lombard, Tampico, via Hatteras Inlet, with skins, &c., to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. Oregon, Munro, Washington, N. C., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Washington, N. C., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Bristol, R. I.

Schr. W. H. Thorndike, Cobles, New-Orleans.

Schr. P. Brice, Adams, Jacksonville.

Schr. Virginia Price, Spates, Fall River, to Isaac Hall.

Schr. Energy, Brown, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Palma, (tern,) Christie, New-Haven.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14—Arr. for a harbor, steamers Galafree, New-York, for Havana; Prometheus, New-York, for Newbern. Sld. for New-York, steamers Saratoga, from Norfolk; Juno, from Wilmington. The latter put into Norfolk, short of coal. Weather stormy outside.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—Atlantic City—The steamer reported ashore, got off on flood tide; name not ascertained.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Erin, from Liverpool, while coming up the Bay, last evening about 7 o'clock, grounded on Oyster Island Reef, and remained. She will probably come off with the rise of the tide and the assistance of tugs.

JANUARY, 1867.
SPECIAL SALE
OF FINE
WINTER CLOTHING.
COATS, - - - $12 00.
PANTALOONS, $8 00.
VESTS, - - - - $4 00.
OVERCOATS, $16 00.
DEVLIN & CO.

HARTFORD ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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